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'NO COMMENT' ON U.S. CHARGES ON BOLIVIA

PY161433 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0206 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 15 Aug (NA)--A spokesman of the Argentine Foreign Ministry today said that he had "no comment to make" in regard to statements by David Passage, a U.S. State Department spokesman, who made public his country's "concern" over "the role played" by the Buenos Aires authorities in the recent military coup in Bolivia. Passage's statements were made known here through international press reports. Passage did not mention whether the U.S. Government has sent any notification to the Argentine authorities. The Foreign Ministry's spokesman declined to reveal whether a U.S. Government note had been received by the Argentine Government.

GOVERNMENT INITIATES STEP TO RATIFY TLALTELOLCO TREATY

PY151321 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1716 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 13 Aug (TELAM)--An official of the Foreign Ministry's international organizations department today said that Argentina has begun to take the steps to ratify the Tlaltelolco treaty and will ratify it when it receives assurances that its legitimate rights will be adequately protected.

The legitimate rights Argentina seeks to secure in order to ratify the treaty are those outlined in article 18, which empowers each signatory: to carry out explosions of nuclear devices for peaceful purposes, including explosions that would require devices similar to those used in nuclear weapons; to cooperate with third parties for the same purposes since the Argentine Government believes--as it stated in a note submitted at the signing of the treaty on 27 September 1967--that the provisions of article 18 ensure the use of nuclear energy as an indispensable tool in promoting the development process in Latin America and are, consequently, a basic condition for laying the foundations of an adequate balance of responsibilities and obligations among both nuclear and nonnuclear powers regarding nonproliferation.

The Argentine Government, in line with its legal tradition and policy regarding the sovereignty of states, thus requests that each state be guaranteed the right to use, as it wishes, its own nuclear experience, technology and development, always for peaceful purposes.

For the time being, our country has been negotiating an agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency, headquartered in Vienna, to have the latter extend its safeguards to the Argentine nuclear programs. This agreement, as stated in article 13 of the Tlaltelolco treaty, should be in force no later than 18 months after the date of initiation of the negotiations.

VIDELA TRIP TO BRAZIL AIMED AT STRENGTHENED TIES

PA171810 Paris AFP in Spanish 1341 GMT 17 Aug 80

[By Luis Maria Castellanos]

[Excerpt] Buenos Aies, 17 Aug (AFP)--The visit which Argentine President Jorge Videla will begin in Brazil on 19 August, only 3 months after Brazilian President Joao Baptista Figueiredo's visit to Argentina, will help strengthen the new stage of cooperation the two countries opened this year, Argentine diplomatic sources have said.

Actually, not much has changed in the regional picture in the last 3 months to warrant such a prompt reciprocation of the presidential visit. Therefore, Videla's trip must be viewed as a reiteration of this new climate in Argentine-Brazilian relations and a guarantee that it will continue during the next Argentine military government scheduled to be inaugurated in March 1981.

The sources said that Videla's decision to visit Brazil would be hard to understand if one overlooked the fact that the next government will be a continuation of the present government and follow guidelines the military commands are already setting.

The speed with which Argentina has decided to reciprocate the visit of the Brazilian president last May is evidence of the importance this country attaches to the new climate in its relations with Brazil.

FORMER ISRAELI PREMIER RABIN ARRIVES FOR LECTURE TOUR

PY151745 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 15 Aug 80 p 11

[Text] (NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS)--Former Israeli Premier Yitzak Rabin arrived here yesterday to give a series of talks on the present situation in his country especially as regards to the annexation of Jerusalem. Speaking at the Sheraton Hotel yesterday afternoon, Rabin admitted that his scheduled address at the war school had provoked expressions of dissent within his Labour Party. Rabin said he supported the Israeli parliament's decision to declare Jerusalem the capital of the Jewish state, but he stressed that the measure could have been taken later. He pointed out that in the vote on Jerusalem, the Labour Party had supported the decision "in order to avoid giving an image of internal division."

Rabin is visiting the country as a guest of various Jewish organizations. But he will also give a talk on the Mid-East situation at the war school. He said he did not know if the organizers of his trip had planned a meeting for him with relatives of missing people, and he avoided speaking on the matter. He did however reveal that there was opposition within his party to his speaking before high Argentine military officials.

THREE UK ATHLETES CHARGED WITH THEFT, INSULTING FLAG

PY172059 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 16 Aug 80 p 9

[Excerpts] Three British rugby players who were arrested on Monday in an incident involving the removing of an Argentine flag from a government building were officially charged with aggravated larceny and disrespect for a national symbol yesterday by Federal Judge Martin Anzoategui who also ordered their preventive detention and a 1,000,000-peso attachment on the assets of each of them to cover court costs.

The players' excuse of being British subjects ignorant of Argentine customs was rejected by Anzoategui, who said, "the magnitude of the offense in which they participated was hardly made up for with the jeers and rudeness through which they tried to ridicule police actions during the recovering of the national banner."

GUEILER DENIED PERMISSION TO LEAVE COUNTRY

PY161441 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] Former President Lidia Gueiler will not be allowed to leave the country because she has violated the international norms of asylum rights, Interior Minister Luis Arce said today. He said that the matter is made still more serious because of the untrue statements she made to foreign newsmen, saying that members of the armed forces had compelled her to sign her resignation at gunpoint. This never happened, because the former president resigned of her own free will in the presence of a high churchman who is also a newsman.

Regarding the fact that the congregations in many churches reacted last Sunday against sermons which were not particularly Christian, the minister admitted that he had received several reports about this. He regretted that a certain churchman does not follow the faith he professes. He said, however, that this did not surprise him, because that churchman is a notorious agitator; but there is a limit to everything, he added.

He said that he had reported these anomalies to the apostolic nuncio during a lunch with him and had also referred to the agreement, reached during closed-door meetings with high churchmen, that the government will respect the church and the church will respect the government. Colonel Arce deplored that some members of the Catholic Church have not respected that agreement, and he said that appropriate measures will be taken if such activities continue.

He made it clear that it will be the fault of the government if during upcoming religious services congregations have reactions of a stronger nature than those which occurred last Sunday in some churches against those who, instead of preaching the sacred words of love and peace, dedicate themselves to agitation through the reading of sermons whose contents are not acceptable to the people.

Col Luis Arce Gomez concluded by saying: I foresee that this may happen, and that would be beyond the control of the government.

GARCIA MEZA DELIVERS SPEECH IN COCHABAMBA

Dismissal of Labor Leaders

PY161336 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Excerpts] President Luis Garcia Meza has stated that the government has dismissed the labor union leaders because they did not interpret the ambitions of the working class, but betrayed it instead.

The president made this statement to newsmen after the closing ceremony of the academic year at the Mariscal Jose Ballivian Army School [in Cochabamba].

The president also said that the government will permit international organizations to enter the country as long as they have no contacts with nor are influenced by extremist organizations and as they tell the truth about events in Bolivia after the armed forces took over the government of the nation.

Regarding certain reports published in Peruvian newspapers, quoting La Paz Archbishop Jorge Manrique, the president expressed his amazement over those reports, which he called "untrue and slanderous." Monsignor Manrique had reported to Peruvian news media that arrests continue in Bolivia, that there are executions and that rivers of blood have flowed since 17 July.

Recovery of Coast

PY162026 Paris AFP in Spanish 1830 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] La Paz, 16 Aug (AFP)--We have to be ready to achieve the recovery of the Bolivian coast by negotiations or by force, President Garcia Meza said today in statements made in Cochabamba, located in the center of the country. Garcia Meza made this statement before going to the shrine of the city of Cochabamba, where thousands of people will attend the religious festivity today. He pointed out that the recovery of the coast is a national goal and that all Bolivians are conscious of it. Bolivia lost its seacoast during the war of the Pacific, waged against Chile in 1879.

Justification for Taking Power

PY161306 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Cochabamba--Gen Luis Garcia Meza, president of the national reconstruction government, said that the armed forces, in view of the disorder, anarchy, economic crisis, increases of prices of consumer goods and the threats which hung over the very foundations of the nation, had to organize a junta of commanders to lay the bases in response to the demands of the time in order to save the nation.

The president expressed these concepts during the graduation ceremony at the end of the academic year at the Mariscal Jose Ballivian Army School, held at that military institute at noon on Friday. President Garcia Meza gave an important speech at the military school in which he referred to the tasks of the national reconstruction government formed by the armed forces.

He said that the tutelar institution of the fatherland had found itself facing the inevitable duty of assuming the defense of the people, the workers and all the dispossessed sectors against the ambitions of those who even wished to destroy the indissoluble unity of the armed forces.

He also stated that when the interests of the nation coincide with the fate of the armed forces, as is now the case because of the efforts of the higher echelons of the latter, the future of that institution and the country will clearly have taken the path of progress and general development, because the national reconstruction project is shared by all levels of the Bolivian society.

FOREIGN MINISTRY REJECTS DRUG TRAFFICKING CHARGES

PY171917 Paris AFP in Spanish 1759 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Text] La Paz, 17 Aug (AFP)--The Bolivian Foreign Ministry asserted here today that the government will continue struggling against coca planting despite the withdrawal of U.S. cooperation. A Foreign Ministry communique replies in this way to the U.S. newspaper, the Washington POST, which accused members of the Bolivian Government of being involved in drug trafficking its 14 August issue.

The regime presided over by Gen Luis Garcia Meza ascribes that article and other similar ones to maneuvers by international extremism whose failure became obvious when they could not prevent active Bolivian participation in the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI) [sentence as received].

The Foreign Ministry also expressed its amazement over the fact that David Passage, a spokesman of the Department of State, had committed an unheard-of act when he echoed the insults of the newspapers against the Bolivian Government and justifies the cancellation of the aid against drug trafficking in this country.

The ministry also regrets that the United States has not taken due notice of the Interior Ministry resolution creating the Commission for the Control of Dangerous Drugs, which will be entrusted with the control, prevention and suppression of the illegal drug trade.

The document concludes by stating that Bolivia, in view of such a persistent and groundless campaign, can only reject the slander and denounce before world public opinion the outrage to which it is being submitted, only because of the fact that it is exercising its legitimate right to adopt the form of government which is the most suitable for its interests.

Andean Pact 'Distortions'

FY161638 Paris AFP in Spanish 2315 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Lima, 15 Aug (AFP)--The Bolivian Government charged here today that the Cartagena Agreement is being distorted and thus it is losing effectiveness. It also made it clear that whether within or outside the Andean Pact, with the approval or disapproval of its presidents, Bolivia will not change the course it has already chosen.

The Bolivian Foreign Ministry has answered in this tone statements made by members of the Andean Group in Lima in late July. The reply was disseminated here today in the first bulletin released by the Bolivian Embassy since the military coup of Gen Luis Garcia Meza.

INTERIOR MINISTRY RELEASES PRELIMINARY LIST OF PRISONERS

FY160013 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0028 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] La Paz, 15 Aug (TELAM)--The Interior Ministry today released the list of persons arrested in the main cities and rural towns, except those arrested in this captial. The official list does not carry the names of prominent political and labor leaders, thus leaving the impression that they have either left the country or taken asylum in embassies.

The Interior Ministry note also says that 7 persons have been arrested in Pando, 14 in Potosi, 14 in Sucre, 19 in Santa Cruz and 39 in Oruro since the armed forces assumed power on 17 July. No list of persons arrested in Beni, Cochabamba or La Paz has been released.

The interior minister, Col Luis Arce, told journalists that the government will soon provide the final list of political prisoners in order to stop speculation by some irresponsible members of the media.

ARCE SAYS UNION BUILDINGS TO BE DEMOLISHED

FY161540 Paris AFP in Spanish 0153 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] La Paz, 15 Aug (AFP)--Interior Minister Col Luis Arce Gomez stated here today that both buildings of the Federation of Bolivian Mineworkers Union [FSTMB] and the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB] will be demolished. He made it clear, however, that this measure will be carried out because the mineworkers have transferred the building to the Labor Ministry. He added that the walls will be demolished as soon as the Labor Ministry hands over the appropriate authorization to the La Paz Prefecture, which will be in charge of building a 20-story building on the lot that was formerly owned by the country's main labor organizations.

Arce Gomez also indicated that the new curfew hours in the city of La Paz, which will now begin at 2300 rather than at 2100 as has been the case until now, will only go into effect as of Tuesday and not Monday, as was previously announced.

He noted that those arrested for violating the curfew, regardless of their social status, will be forced to paint the city walls; women, however, will only pay fines.

GUEVARA ARZE REPORTEDLY IN VENEZUELAN EMBASSY

PY151752 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1629 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Rio de Janeiro, 15 Aug (LATIN)--Former Bolivian President Walter Guevara Arze is in asylum at the Venezuelan Embassy in La Paz, his son Walter Guevara Anaya reported here today.

The son of the former Bolivian president arrived here last night after the new military government issued the respective safe-conducts to him and two other persons who were asylum at the Brazilian Embassy in La Paz.

UK CANCELS LOAN FOR MINING DEVELOPMENT

PY172110 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 16 Aug 80 p 5

[Excerpt] London (REUTERS)--Britain has shelved an 18 million pounds (41 million dollar) dcheme to aid the Bolivian state mining authority following the coup in La Paz, the Ministry of Overseas Development said yesterday.

"In the present circumstances we shall not be proceeding with the intended capital aid project," a spokesman said. The scheme was Britain's biggest aid project in Latin America, he stated. The money was to buy British mining equipment and the interest on the loan would have been deposited in a special fund to help Bolivian miners, the spokesman said.

FRG TO HONOR ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE AGREEMENTS

PY141414 Paris AFP in Spanish 0316 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] La Paz, 13 Aug (AFP)--The FRG will continue to offer economic aid to Bolivia, and therefore all agreements and contracts that were signed with previous governments will be fulfilled.

This statement was made here today by the FRG ambassador to Bolivia, Johannes von Cacano, who informed journalists about a meeting he had had with Bolivian President Luis Garcia Meza.

The ambassador said that he had requested a meeting to discuss humanitarian issues and that therefore they did not discuss whether the FRG Government will recognize the new Bolivian regime.

Garcia Meza and the FRG ambassador held a meeting on Monday, and the Bolivian president mentioned it in a speech he delivered to the officers of the Colorados Regiment. In his speech, General Garcia Meza said that the European countries are now interested in human rights but that they were silent when extremists attacked the nation and armed forces.

BRIEFS

ISRAELI-SPONSORED TRAINING COURSE--A course for training of young leaders of the peasant community development program will begin next Monday at the town of (Paracaya), 40 km from Cochabamba. The course is sponsored by the Israeli Embassy and will be led by Israeli experts. [La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 15 Aug 80 PY]

DEPUTY CRITICIZES BOYCOTT OF VIDELA'S VISIT

FY151808 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Undated interview with Deputy Nelson Marchezan, government leader in the Chamber of Deputies, in Brazilia--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] Deputy, in response to President Figueiredo's invitation, Argentine President Videla will visit the National Congress next week. While the government bloc will attend the session that will be held in President Videla's honor, the opposition bloc announced that it will not attend. What justification could you give to the opposition's attitude?

[Answer] I do not justify the opposition's attitude; I condemn it. I believe the opposition is showing intolerance. To attend a session in honor of the Argentine president does not mean to support or to reject the process embodied by President Videla. He will come to Brazil as the president of a friendly nation with which we have strong ties.

MINISTER DISCUSSES WAGE READJUSTMENTS, INFLATION

FY160316 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 15 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] Labor Minister Murilo Macedo told the house labor and social legislation committee yesterday that the twice yearly salary readjustment provided for in the current salary law only contributes 1.225 percent to the inflation rate, adding that "the much-discussed changes in the salary law are just being studied," and that as far as he is concerned "that law will not be changed soon."

As he concluded his appearance before the house committee, which lasted from 1000 to 1335, Minister Macedo received long applause from the PDS [social democratic party] deputies when he said: "I reaffirm my conviction that the salary law passed by Congress represents a gain for the workers, protecting them from the adverse effects of inflation."

SOVIET COAL GASSIFICATION EXPERTS TO VISIT

FY161926 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals has announced that a mission of Soviet experts will soon come to Brazil to give lectures on the coal gassification process within the mines. Cals believes that coal gassification in the mines will markedly contribute to reducing processing costs, since it would no longer be necessary to take the coal to gassification plants. He added that the Soviet experts will discuss the subject with private mining producers.

Cals said the country will produce an average of 230,000 barrels of oil daily by the end of this year. He added that the country will spend $8.4 billion this year for oil imports, and not $10.5 billion as was estimated earlier.

PETROBRAS EVALUATING DEPOSIT IN CAMPOS BASIN

FY160321 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 15 Aug 80 p 1

[Excerpt] PETROBRAS is secretly evaluating the production potential of a large 60-kilometer area in the Campos Basin--an area with a prospective yield of 100,000 barrels per day. The pioneer well, 1-RJS-110, now has a flow of 4,000 barrels per day and seismic studies of the region indicate that the area has the largest oil deposit in the Campos Basin.

IRAN ANNOUNCES BREAKING OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

PA171526 Paris AFP in Spanish 1452 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 17 Aug (AFP)--A well-informed source announced here this morning that the Government of Iran today broke diplomatic relations with the Chilean regime of Gen Augusto Pinochet.

The decision of the Iranian authorities was communicated to Chilean Charge d'Affaires Jose Cataldo, who has been in charge of the Chilean interests in Iran for the past month during the absence of the ambassador, retired Gen Pelipe Geiger [as received], who is in this capital attending personal matters.

The imminent break in relations, decided on by the Iranian Government, had already been announced 2 weeks ago in this capital but it was not implemented until today.

Iran's interests in Chile were being represented by Abdullah Ommidvar Farhadi, a personal representative of the late shah, who received his instructions from Iran's embassy in Buenos Aires. It was announced in this capital that for the past 4 months Farhadi had not received any instructions from his government.

Chilean Communique

PY172221 Paris AFP in Spanish 2134 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 17 Aug (AFP)--The military regime of Gen Augusto Pinochet today blamed the pro-Soviet elements of the Tehran government for breaking off relations between Iran and this country, which was revealed today, Sunday.

An official Chilean communique that was released this afternoon also asserts that basic differences and differences in principle between the Iranian and Chilean regimes were the reasons given by Iran for suspending diplomatic links.

The Foreign Ministry reported this afternoon the rupture of relations. In effect, the ministry states that there are very deep basic differences and differences in principle between the two governments, "because Chile is always respectful of the principle of noninterference in the affairs of other states, a contrast with the serious violations of international rights that have been committed by the Iranian authorities.

The fact that Chile considers it fundamental that the full enforcement of the international law be maintained as the best guarantee for the peace, security and independence of nations, especially medium-sized and small ones, has surely encouraged the pro-Soviet elements in Iran to achieve the implementation of their violently hostile line toward our country, the communique adds.

Moreover, the communique asserts that with the rupture decided by the Tehran government Chile does not lose, because it has no economic or political commitments with that nation.

The communique concludes by expressing the desire of the government of Gen Augusto Pinochet that in the very near future "more normal conditions will be established in Iran which will permit the renewal of relations, which are now interrupted, on a level of mutual respect, friendship and cooperation.

Chile, which is an importer of oil, is supplied by Gabon, Venezuela and Ecuador.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES PERUVIANS TORTURED

PY161706 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2236 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 14 Aug (LATIN)--The Chilean Foreign Ministry today denied that the police had tortured and expelled from the country four Peruvian citizens arrested in the city of Arica, 2,000 km north of Santiago.

The Foreign Ministry said that the appropriate investigations indicate that the four Peruvian citizens were arrested by security services for taking pictures of an Arica military garrison and that they were released an hour later.

Upon returning to Lima last week, the Peruvians told the local press that they had been tortured and then expelled for taking pictures of the Chilean university in Arica.

The Foreign Ministry indicated that the entire background of this incident was sent to the Chilean charge d'affaires in Lima to pass on to the Peruvian Foreign Ministry.

BRITISH TRADE MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT

PY171530 Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0427 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] British Trade Minister Cecil Parkinson and his entourage ended their fruitful visit to Chile today after a number of high-level meetings. They first met with members of the IACCP [Inter-American Council of Commerce and Production] then with Alvaro Bardon, Chilean Central Bank president, Manuel Valdes, president of the Production and Trade Confederation; and Transportation Minister Caupolican Boisset. They also visited Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames and had a lunch with the mining minister. Finally, Parkinson gave a press conference at the residence of Ambassador John Moore Heath in which he reviewed all his activities and the pleasant memories that he and the members of his official entourage will have of their stay in Chile.

Summing up the account of his contacts and meetings, Minister Cecil Parkinson said "that the group of five businessmen who accompanied me will return to England to tell the English industry in general how important they consider the Chilean market. I believe that in the future you will see activities and great interest by many good and efficient British companies in Chile."

At the end of the press conference, Ambassador Moore Heath announced there will be visits by two trade missions representing the Chambers of Commerce of Birmingham and London in October and November, respectively.

Minister Parkinson left for Great Britain tonight.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON ARREST OF POLICEMEN

PY161746 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text of undated communique issued by the government Social Communications Agency, DINACOS, in Santiago]

[Text] With regard to the recent kidnappings, which are known to the public, and the possible involvement of police investigation officers in those kidnappings, and pursuant to the joint communique issued yesterday by the Defense and Interior Ministers, DINACOS [Direccion Nacional de Comunicacion Social] hereby informs the public that:

1. As a result of the investigation conducted by Gen Carlos Morales, chief of the Santiago Emergency Zone, it has been concluded that the following investigation officers--who are now under arrest--may have been involved in the above kidnappings: Eric Antonio Concha Arias, Mario Escarate, Manuel Hernandez Fernandez, Domingo Pinto and Jose Opazo Gomez.

2. The above officers were placed at the disposal of Judge Alberto Echavarria, of the appeals court, who is hearing the case. The complete file of the investigation was also delivered to the judge.

3. The interior minister also asked the Santiago Appeals Court to add new charges to those filed on 31 July and 5 August, respectively.

4. Upon completing his investigation, Gen Carlos Morales has offered full cooperation to Judge Echavarria in taking any further action the judge may deem necessary.

SECURITY FORCES ARREST SEVEN MIR MEMBERS

PY141214 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0239 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 13 Aug (LATIN)--The security services reported today that seven members of the outlawed Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) were arrested and put at the disposal of the military courts.

Those arrested have been identified as Juan Alejandro Rojas, Roberto Ahumada, Miguel Yanez, Valeriano Dinamarca, Ruperto Sanchez, Ramon Casanella and Norma Orellana. According to the same sources, the group formed an armed cell that operated under the name Comando Michimalongo in Santiago working class neighborhoods by inciting them to subversion.

The seven persons who were arrested were charged with violating the security law and the arms control law since they were carrying pistols and revolvers.

INTELLIGENCE SERVICE FREES THREE SUSPECTS

PY140138 Paris AFP in Spanish 2339 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 13 Aug (AFP)--According to information released here, the Chilean intelligence service today released three alleged extremists who had been under arrest for several days. Among those arrested was Agustin Davila Gonzalez, potter and graduate law student, who according to several local papers was a member of the commando which machinegunned and killed Lt Col Roger Vergara, director of the Army Intelligence School, on 15 July 1980. It was pointed out that Davila was released without any charges against him. Pilar Avendano Garrido, secretary of the Catholic Worker Youth (JOC) and Ines Ortega Fuentes, sister of one of the leaders of the outlawed Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) still at large, were also released.

BRIEFS

NEW PROVINCE CREATED--President Pinochet today signed in Cauquenes a decree that creates the province of Cauquenes. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 14 Aug 80 PY]

AUTOMOBILE PRODUCTION--According to a report published in the economic and financial survey, automobile production in Chile during the first 6 months of the year increased by 35.7 percent. The amount of units produced during this period reaches 12,590. [Santiago Chile LA NACION in Spanish 5 Aug 80 p 2 PY]

EMBASSY IN JERUSALEM TO BE TRANSFERRED TO TEL AVIV

PA180249 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0218 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] The Colombian Embassy in Israel will be transferred from Jerusalem to Tel Aviv in the next few days, a radio in Bogota said.

According to the CARACOL Network, which cited the Foreign Ministry, the decision was caused by pressure from the Arab states, who warned that they would break relations with the 12 countries that have embassies in Jerusalem.

The transfer, the radio report said, will make Colombia the third country to announce the transfer of its diplomatic mission in the last 2 weeks after the Israelis passed a law making Jerusalem the permanent capital. Colombian Ambassador Cesar Castro Perdomo will probably inform the Israeli Government officially of the decision.

M-19 PRESENTS PLATFORM FOR ACCEPTING AMNESTY

PA142237 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1321 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] Bogota, 14 Aug (EFE)--The Colombian guerrilla 19 April Movement (M-19), which kept one congressman and three newsmen captive Wednesday night and early today in Bogota, has released a government platform which it believes constitutes the only way to accept the amnesty being studied by the national congress.

This was announced to this agency by newsman Jorge Rincon, one of those kidnapped and released at about 1121 GMT. The newsman said the document or government platform consists of 35 pages.

The platform includes among other things a proposal to the government to secure peace in the country as well as an invitation to peasant, worker, civic, social organizations to assume responsibilities in the current situation of the country.

Entitled "M-19 Proposal for a Time Which Requires Dialogue," the guerrilla organization has submitted to the Colombian Government some measures which favor the workers and employees of the country, such as a wage increase, the annulment of compulsory military service, the providing of agroindustrial credits and the reduction of working hours for the peasant sectors.

The M-19 guerrillas insist on compulsory education for Colombians through the nationalization of education. They also propose the nationalization of coal, a prohibition against importing foodstuffs, the nationalization of foreign trade and the creation as soon as possible of a government price-control organization.

They note that the government must expel from the country foreign military advisers and suspend the military assistance it receives from other nations.

The M-19 affirms that the guerrillas will not accept the amnesty bill, which the Colombian legislature will start studying next week, if solutions to the problems causing violence in the country are not dealt with in the bill.

Newsman Jorge Rincon of the Radio CARACOL Network was kidnapped last night by an M-19 commando unit together with his colleagues Jaime Ortiz Alvear and Jorge Parga, as well as Congressman Simon Bossa Lopez.

Congressional Study

PA141438 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] The Colombian congress will study various documents sent by subversive organizations in hiding to the first committee of the House of Representatives.

It was learned that the proponent of the amnesty bill, Simon Bossa Lopez, today will raise before the first committee the terms of the guerrilla organization, which kept him captive for several hours together with three newsmen, to explain their views on this bill. Recently representative Simon Bossa Lopez told World News [name of newscast] that before presenting the respective bill, he and his colleague Dario Ortiz Vidales would make a thorough study of all the suggestions and proposals raised by the Colombians to the Congress regarding this initiative. Bossa Lopez reiterated on that occasion that considerations by legal, political and other organizations would be studied indiscriminately, because it was the wish of the proponents to have a broad and serious idea of what the country thinks of the famous amnesty issue.

Simon Bossa Lopez, 47, also indicated that the amnesty bill, according to the foremost Liberal organizations and leaders, would be subject to fundamental changes. Both proponents have indicated that amnesty must be accompanied by the granting of extraordinary powers to the executive branch to grant the amnesty.

Turbay Rejection

PA160309 Paris AFP in Spanish 2143 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] Bogota, 15 Aug (AFP)--President Julio Cesar Turbay said today that his regime wants to bring peace to Colombia and he urged the guerrillas to accept the amnesty now being studied by congress.

President Turbay rejected a document by the leftist 19 April Movement [M-19], which kidnapped Liberal Congressman Simon Bossa Lopez and four newsmen less than 48 hours ago and gave them a counterproposal for the amnesty.

The M-19 says it will not accept the amnesty proposed by the government and said that the amnesty should include some critical national problems. We refuse to enter into polemics with subversive agents, Turbay said during a rally held at the small town of Caparrapi, some 60 km from Bogota where he inaugurated several social projects. We shall make peace wih with responsible Colombians who really want peace, he said in a tacit reply to the M-19.

He revealed that he will not change his social policy during the remaining 2 years of his term and added that guerrillas who do not accept the amnesty and return to democracy will have to be treated according to the law and the constitution. Within 2 weeks, the Colombian congress will begin an extensive debate on an amnesty for guerrillas.

TURBAY, CGT PRESIDENT MEET FOR FIRST TIME

PA141929 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Report by Yolanda Chauta]

[Text] Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala and (Efrem) Delgado, president of the General Labor Confederation (CGT), held a meeting today, and this is the first time that a CGT has ever held talks with the chief of state.

At the end of the meeting at 1100 this morning in Narino Palace, the CGT president said he was quite satisfied, adding that this first meeting constitutes the first step toward government-CGT relations within the framework of dialogue advocated and carried out by the chief of state.

During the meeting, the labor leaders expressed their views to the president regarding the labor situation and socioeconomic aspects of the country. Finally, Delgado said that the president offered to meet again with CGT representatives at a date to be mutually agreed upon.

GUERRILLAS FORCE IPS TO DISTRIBUTE COMMUNIQUE

PA162222 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1902 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] Bogota, 16 Aug (EFE)--It was officially revealed that an urban guerrilla commando group has attacked the INTERPRESS SERVICE [IPS] offices in Bogota and after subduing newsmen and workers, sent a communique to the world. The group fled 20 minutes later.

According to the police, three masked men and one woman claiming to be members of the National Liberation Army [ELN] entered the IPS offices around 1645. The attackers carried submachineguns.

During their 20-minute stay, the guerrillas cut telephone lines and compelled the workers to send abroad a communique expressing their support for the second human rights forum held in Bogota and condemning the bill granting amnesty to guerrillas in Colombia.

The bill was presented to congress by the government and benefits only those presently fighting and not those who are being tried or have been sentenced.

An IPS spokesman said that before escaping, the masked guerrillas painted the office walls with ELN slogans urging the people to join the revolutionary struggle. Last year another guerrilla group carried out an identical operation against the UPI offices.

Government Protection of News Agencies

PA162355 Paris AFP in Spanish 2155 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Bogota, 17 Aug (AFP)-- The Colombian Government has posted guards at the entrance of international news agencies offices today after a guerrilla commando group occupied one of them.

The offices of the Italian INTERPRESS SERVICE were invaded today by four guerrillas of the Castroite National Liberation Army. The guerrillas compelled the newsmen to send a message to the world rejecting the amnesty proposed by the government.

PRESIDENT ON MUNICIPAL ELECTION DATE, GUEILER'S SITUATION

PY161836 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Excerpts] President Fernando Belaunde Terry has announced in Arequipa that the Peruvian municipal elections will be held on Sunday, 23 November 1980. He said he had waited for the Arequipa anniversary to announce the municipal elections. He made the announcement after being declared guest of honor by Arequipa Mayor (Rene Furga).

Shortly before leaving for Arequipa, where he attended the 440th anniversary of this city, President Belaunde expressed concern over the detention in Bolivia of former Bolivian President Lidia Gueiler. He said that Peru has always expressed interest in the fate of our American brothers, especially of prominent personalities such as Mrs Lidia Gueiler. He added that he has always admired and respected her.

SENATE TO NEGOTIATE GUEILER'S RELEASE

PY161856 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] Senator Javier Alva Orlandini, the second vice president of the republic, has expressed his belief that there is no danger of a military coup in Peru. He said that all sectors that participated in the recent elections fully support the democratic regime. He added that the armed forces are now fully aware of their responsibility to maintain a high level of professionalism.

Alva Orlandini also said that since Peru is now on the brink of bankruptcy, it is our duty to take it out of this painful situation.

He said he had asked the Senate president to take the appropriate steps to allow former Bolivian President Lidia Gueiler to leave her country. He also said that there is no tangible evidence of the involvement of the drug trafficerks' mafia in the latest Bolivian coup.

He added that within 30 days, the Senate will have to confirm the members of the judicial branch in their posts. He made the statement shortly before leaving for Huanuco, where he represented President Belaunde at the main celebrations on the anniversary of Huanuco Department.

TALKS TO RAISE CHILE TIES TO AMBASSADORIAL LEVEL DENIED

PY151825 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella yesterday said that his ministry is awaiting an official report on the alleged mistreatment suffered by four Peruvian tourists in Arica. He also denied having held talks with his Chilean counterpart to raise their relations to ambassadorial level.

FOREIGN MINISTER MAKES LAFTA-ALADI COMPARISON

PY151605 Paris AFP in Spanish 0431 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] Lima, 14 Aug (AFP)--Peruvian Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella stated here today on his return from Montevideo, where the Latin American Integration Association [ALADI] was formed last Tuesday, that emergence of the new organization is a reaction against the imbalance existing in LAFTA, its predecessor, in which three countries predominated.

Arias Stella said that Argentina, Brazil and Mexico predominated in the pattern of the defunct LAFTA (Latin American Free Trade Association), but that the new spirit guiding ALADI will permit all countries to be taken into account and grouped into three categories: higher developed ones, semi-developed ones--among which is Peru--and those of relatively low development. This pattern will be taken into account in all future negotiations, thus making the new organization fairer and more harmonious than LAFTA. It will also have a single purpose: to bring about the Latin American Common Market, the Peruvian foreign minister concluded.

TRANSPORTATION MINISTRY WORKERS CALL STRIKE

PY141657 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] Transportation and Communications Minister Fernando Chavez Belaunde has reported that the workers of his ministry will receive an average monthly increase of more than 7,000 soles. The minister exhorted the ministry workers to lift their sit-down strike in view of the country's difficult economic situation.

He appealed for the workers' understanding by pointing out that it is not possible to meet all of their demands now in view of the country's serious economic situation. He also expressed his surprise over the strike called by the ministry workers, since on the day before they called the strike they had agreed to meet today to discuss the problem. Chavez Belaunde made this statement after a meeting he held with the president of the republic at government house.

DRAFT LAW ON FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION SENT TO CONGRESS

PY151711 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] The executive branch has submitted to the Chamber of Deputies a draft law through which freedoms of expression, information, opinion and dissemination will be fully restored throughout the country.

First of all, the draft law stresses that every citizen has both the right to inform and to be informed; to give his opinion and to hear the opinion of others; to express himself through oral and written works and images; and to disseminate his opinions without prior authorization or censorship. He also has the right to found any mass communication media and to have access to all publications published or disseminated both in the country and abroad.

The draft law establishes that crimes, committed through the mass communication media are no different than those outlined in the penal code, and consequently, will be treated accordingly and will be heard by the courts alone. There is no such thing as a "press crime" or "opinion crime."

The draft law establishes the right of every citizen to protect his honor and good reputation and guarantees his right to demand free of charge the immediate correction and clarification of any distorted information by any mass communication media about him.

The draft law makes provisions for cases of slander and offense [injuria] which will be punishable by imprisonment of no more than 6 months or fines equivalent to the income 3 to 60 working days for proven cases of slander, and imprisonment of no more than 3 months or fines equivalent to the defendant's income for 3 to 30 working days for proven cases of offense. It also establishes that a defendant may be acquitted of charges of slander or offense if he publicly apologizes. A person convicted of these crimes may be released after serving one-tenth of his imprisonment term and the payment of a fine equivalent to 2 working days for each day of imprisonment he still has to serve.

GOVERNMENT REGRETS OUSTER OF SURINAME'S FERRIER

PA162119 Paris AFP in Spanish 0201 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] Caracas, 15 Aug (AFP)--Venezuela officially deplored tonight the ouster of Suriname President Johan Ferrier, who was replaced by Prime Minister Henk Chin-A-Sen on orders from the military council that now rules the former Dutch Guiana.

A Venezuelan Foreign Ministry note released here tonight registers the deep concern of this nation's Christian Democratic government over the dismissal of the Suriname president, who had been freely elected to the post.

The note adds that this event is a serious obstacle in the democratic course Suriname adopted since independence in November 1975, when it adopted a line of pluralism and freedom which has been an example to Latin America.

The document adds that the Venezuelan Government firmly hopes constitutional order will be restored in Suriname and that the country will return to the democratic path.

Venezuela, which is an OPEC member country, has been the Latin American country most closely linked to Suriname since its indepencence. The bonds were particularly strong during the government of former Prime Minister Henck Arron, who was ousted last year.

Venezuela maintained the ties when Arron was overthrown in February. Local observers feel that Ferrier's presence at the head of Suriname was a bulwark of these relations.

ADJUSTMENT IN EXPORT FUEL PRICES REPORTED

PA172339 Paris AFP in Spanish 1840 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Text] Caracas, 17 Aug (AFP)--It was officially revealed here today that Venezuela has slightly increased the price of residual fuels and decreased the price of export fuels.

Venezuela made a similar adjustment a month ago, increasing the price of residual fuels and slightly decreasing the price of gasoline and other fuels, thereby adjusting its prices to the international market situation, Energy Minister Humberto Calderon said.

In regard to residual fuels, those remaining when gasoline and other light fuels are extracted, the price of those with a high sulphur content (1-3 percent) were increased, leaving those with a low sulphur content at the old price.

The adjustment goes from 30-60 cents per barrel and prices range between $22.20 and $25.27 instead of the $21.60 and $24.97 which prevailed formerly.

The price of gasoline and distillates decreased, with adjustments ranging from $1.26-$2.10. Light gasoline will be exported now at $31.71 a barrel instead of the former $32.97. Aviation fuels, which used to cost $39.90 and $40.32 per barrel, will now sell for $37.80 and $39.06 for the 159-liter barrel. Distilled 29-39 type fuel will cost $36.12 and not the $38.20 it used to cost, and kerosene will cost $37.80 instead of $39.90. The difference in the industry's income will be compensated for by volume, because while Venezuela exports 340,000 barrels of high sulphur content fuel a day, it sells only 60,000 barrels of gasoline and distillates.

MINISTER DESCRIBES COMMERCE TALKS WITH MEXICO

PA160351 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Statement by Arturo Melo, Panamanian commerce and industries minister, to Televisora Nacional reporter, on 15 August in Panama City--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Minister Melo, could you tell us what the specific results of your visit to Mexico City were and what you talked about with the Mexican authorities?

[Answer] We talked to the Mexican commerce secretary and we obtained preferential treatment for Panamanian products, which Mexico has already also granted to Guatemala and Costa Rica. We also laid the foundations for a bilateral free trade agreement between Panama and Mexico, which we will start negotiating in October. We also discussed a mutual cooperation agreement between the Union of Industrialists of Panama and the Confederation of Chambers of Industries of Mexico. On 27 October, we are expecting the visit of a Mexican official delegation headed by Hector Hernandez, Mexican assistant commerce secretary, to continue negotiations on the bilateral agreement. A Mexican delegation from the Panama-Mexico Business Commission is also supposed to visit us to discuss with their Panamanian counterparts the arrangements for the commission's fifth plenary session.

PEMEX officials are arriving here next week to discuss with us the first oil contract based on the energy program approved in San Jose, Costa Rica. We also had intensive working sessions with Mexican authorities with whom we signed a complementary industrial agreement, which consists of finishing in Panama semiprocessed Mexican products which will then be sold on the international market.

PAPER SAYS U.S. CONGRESS WANTS TO KEEP 'COLONIAL ENCLAVE'

PA161259 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 15 Aug 80 p 4a

[By Luis Restrepo Rosas]

[Text] When I commented Tuesday on the notes and messages the President of the United States has sent to the Panamanian Government, I stated that these "should not overwhelm us with false optimism." I also said that "according to President Carter, the Panama Canal Treaty must be implemented according to the interpretation of the treaty by the U.S. Congress, which has completely distorted what was agreed upon."

I also mentioned other considerations about the present situation in order to point out that the real situation is different; that on the basis of that interpretation the United States is consolidating the former Canal Zone structure and is even granting the U.S. administrator the functions and privileges of a governor based on the U.S. consideration that the "Panama Canal Commission is an executive agency of the U.S. Government, ruled by U.S. law and directed by the U.S. President, who delegates certain functions to the U.S. secretary of defense."

Proof

At an informal press conference held on Wednesday following other official activities, a very serious matter was disclosed to the country; a matter which was immediately considered by the liberation strugglers to be intentional Yankee aggression. It cannot be considered otherwise, in spite of the fact that during the announcement the government tried to suggest that "it could be a copy of a law issued in 1895; that it appears to be an error caused by the repetition of a clause of the 1903 treaty," and finally admitted that "it could also be a malicious act."

This way of informing the country about a matter of such importance to our national sovereignty is indeed a cause for concern. It can be seen immediately that there has been no mistake. The statesmen of great powers only make mistakes when it is in their own interests. In this case it is nothing but the persistent intention of the U.S. Congress to keep the Panama Canal Zone as a colonial enclave.

Origin

All of this is the result of the Panamanian authorities' passivity toward the daily violations of the treaty by the United States. They began to violate it from the very day it came into force. They delayed the formation of the bodies in charge of implementing the treaty. In the meantime, they made unilateral decisions which have distorted the treaty itself. They have consolidated positions which the Panamanian authorities have not even protested. The most the authorities have done is to send letters to President Carter, who responds by giving assurances of rectification, but then does exactly the opposite.

The inclusion of Panamanian territorial waters as part of the zone under U.S. control is no mistake; it is simply and openly aggression, like that committed since last 1 October.

Last December it was said that "we are going to give them time." Now, it has again been announced that "we are going to give them time," so that President Carter can try to get Congress to modify the law in order to eliminate the part referring to the Canal Zone.

This will be a long wait indeed, because last December President Carter was concerned over events in Iran and now he is more concerned about his reelection, and will pay little attention to the Panamanian authorities' "request." Thus, according to the interpretation given the announcement, "the emphatic protest" will be delayed for quite some time and will be made when it will no longer have any effect because the United States already will have taken all the steps to implement its decision, and in the eyes of the world the Panama Canal Zone, with a governor called something else, will be a reality.

How we miss the resolute, quick and decisive Torrijos-Tack foreign policy!

GOVERNMENT FINES CUBAN AIRLINE OFFICIALS

PA151756 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 15 Aug 80 p 52

[From "The Griper" column]

[Text] The national government has fined officials of Cubana de Aviacion airline for bringing Chilean immigrants into the country without prior authorization, which is disrespectful.

BRIEFS

CREDENTIALS PRESENTATION--The new Mexican ambassador to Panama, Jaime Fernandez McGregor Maza, yesterday presented his credentials to President Aristides Royo at the presidential palace. [Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 13 Aug 80 p 48 PA]

AMBASSADOR'S APPOINTMENT--A decree signed by President Aristides Royo has appointed Victor M. Bocanegra as the new Panamanian ambassador to Jamaica. [Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 9 Aug 80 p 1-B PA]

COSTA RICA

CARAZO SAYS HE IS NOT WORRIED ABOUT DESTABILIZATION

PA151502 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] President Rodrigo Carazo, in statements to Argentine radio and television newsmen, said he is not worried about his government's destabilization, regardless of any efforts in that direction. If the Costa Rican people do not support such an attempt, he made the statement in reply to one of several questions from Argentine newsmen.

The chief of state said he believes Nicaragua will eventually follow the Costa Rican pattern of freedom, pluralism and democracy. He explained that, given a choice between the Cuban and Costa Rican regimes, the Nicaraguans will choose our way of living as an inspiration for their revolutionary process.

Carazo told the Argentine newsmen that Russia has never stopped being imperialist; that there is little difference between czarist Russia and the Russia of the post-Lenin era. He said that any interventionist attempt in our country would definitely be defeated by our institutional forces.

The Costa Rican president finally told the Argentine newsmen that he considers the only real Central American integration to be based on the principle of a nation of republics, within the framework of the ideals of liberator Simon Bolivar.

Referring to the case of Bolivia, where the armed forces again prevented the rise to power of a man elected by the people, Carazo described it as another frustration of the much-abused Bolivian people.

GOVERNMENT HAS PROOF OF ARMED GUERRILLA CAMPS

PA172354 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 11 Aug 80 pp 8A

[Article by Guillermo Fernandez: "Government Has Proof Armed Groups Are Training Here"]

[Text] The government of the republic, through the Security Ministry, has proof that armed groups are training on Costa Rican territory, Interior Minister Carlos Arguedas le Franc has informed our reporter.

Nevertheless, in spite of the fact that the first reports on the activities of these groups were received by authorities weeks ago, no arrests have been made or weapons seized. Officials have said that they want to capture these groups while they are training but that this has not been possible.

LA NACION also learned that agents of the Judicial Investigation Organization [OIJ] Saturday visited an alleged guerrilla training camp in Sarapiqui in the northern part of the country.

OIJ Director Eduardo Aguilar Bloise confirmed this report and said that although "it is true that some of our agents are in the area, we do not have detailed information since our agents have not returned yet.

Three Camps

The administrative and judicial authorities have located no less than three sites where there are clear signs that military training had taken place by groups which have not been identified yet.

The security minister said his men have information on the movement, hideouts and training camps of at least one of these groups. He informed LA NACION that in Guapiles, on plantations owned by the Standard Fruit Company, groups of leftist Costa Ricans are training. Most of these fought in Nicaragua beside the Sandinists.

One of the officials investigating said that "when they practice it sounds as if heavy fighting were taking place." The official said, "We even know where they conceal their weapons."

Reports by this official, who asked not to be identified, were obtained because at least on one occasion agents have been close to the training camps in the Atlantic zone. However, for tactical reasons, they have preferred to wait until a larger group gathers before making arrests.

Hidden Weapons

Reports show that these groups operating in the Atlantic region have strategic mobility. According to LA NACION, they conceal their weapons in the houses of some Standard Fruit Company workers.

Whenever their leaders, some of whom have been identified by police, believe it is risky to continue training in one spot, they transfer the weapons to another plantation and establish new communications lines for the group.

Carlos Arguedas even believes that the Guapiles group has tunnels and well-hidden trails in the jungle to get to their weapons and where improvised firing ranges are established.

"They even practice close-order drill," the official in charge of the investigation said. With this he tried to show the high level of training and organization of the illegal group.

Although training is carried out on Standard Fruit plantations, not all the group members are company workers. It was also said that the group's activities are camouflaged behind the normal activities of a local labor union.

It was revealed, however, that most members are Salvadorans and Costa Ricans. This has caused great concern among the authorities. This is the first time that police in Costa Rica have had information on nationals training in our own territory.

Camp in Sarapiqui

Regarding OIJ investigations in Sarapiqui, a region traditionally used for this type of activity, it was learned that agents are investigating a guerrilla training camp.

Nevertheless, it was officially said that investigators intended to make some arrests in order to learn more about the groups training here.

However, the OIJ director did not explain if they were investigating a recently abandoned camp or a group training in the region.

Aguilar Bloise said that it will not be until today that the initial results of the investigators' trips will be evaluated.

In San Carlos

The third alleged guerrilla camp, according to unconfirmed reports, is located in San Carlos Canton, in Alajuela Province in the north.

The alleged third training camp has been discussed in reports by administrative and judicial authorities, but there is little information about it.

There is a possibility that the three camps have been established by the same organization to be able to move its groups and not keep them long in one sector to avoid the police.

However, reports on these activities are still preliminary ones. It will not be until today, when the police investigation advances, that more details will be available.

It was recalled that in April the National Security Agency arrested a group of Nicaraguan guerrillas who came to Costa Rica illegally to recruit men to fight in El Salvador.

In February reports circulated about the presence of armed guerrilla groups in our country's border region.

However, it was not possible to confirm or deny these reports.

In recent years the first report on guerrilla camps was revealed by PRENSA LIBRE in an article by Jose J. Loria, who said that "over 5,000 foreigners have had, and have, camps and training sites in Guanacaste Province."

This was during the time of the Nicaraguan civil war.

LA NACION DEMANDS CLEANUP OF GUERRILLA CAMPS

PA180257 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 12 Aug 80 p 14A

[Editorial: "The Inviolability of our Territory"]

[Text] The government's confirmation that there are military training camps--in which not only Costa Ricans but foreigners, mainly Salvadorans, are engaging in guerrilla training--throughout the country poses the serious and urgent problem of rescuing our territorial sovereignty. To some, there are already too many camps here.

The truth is that the country has been used since the Nicaraguan insurrection and it does not seem that Somoza's fall changed anything. The Sandinists left but Salvadorans--of one or another political group--as well as other foreigners came in immediately. When our government consented to the occupation of part of our territory by Sandinist forces and camps were installed, conditions for other Central American guerrilla groups to convert Costa Rica into a sanctuary for their revolutionary actions and preparations were established.

The discovery of military camps occupied by foreigners and Costa Ricans is the logical consequence of this. The government opened the doors for the entry of guerrilla groups and then once it started to try to close them, it found that it does not have the resources or the security forces to do so. It also found that the foreign revolutionaries already know more than our own civil guard knows about the country's best areas for this.

We cannot even begin to exaggerate the results of this unprecedented situation. Costa Rica is becoming another Lebanon. From here, from our mountains, armed groups set out to fight in El Salvador, Guatemala and elsewhere. However, later on, maybe sooner than we think, these same redoubts will produce the guerrillas who will sow violence and terror in our own country. What is occurring under the noses of our own security forces is very serious.

If one thing is really urgent, it is that the government must solve this matter of penetration by Central American guerrilla organizations once and for all. If this is what we get for the enthusiastic and honest support for the cause of the Nicaraguan people--something the government did not know how to guide with caution and the necessary judgment--the least the country can demand is the immediate and radical cleanup of our national territory of military training camps and foreigners. In order to do this, an effective sweep operation--proving to the country that its sovereignty is being flagrantly violated by extremist organizations of Central America and the Caribbean--would be necessary.

BANANA STRIKE CONTINUES IN LA ESTRELLA VALLEY

PA151643 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] All the workers of the Standard Fruit Company in La Estrella Valley are on strike today. Yesterday, approximately 20 percent of the workers went to work normally. However, since they were being threatened and beaten, the workers were asked not to come to work today, the assistant manager of the banana company said.

Alfonso Munoz, the assistant manager of Standard Fruit, said that the company will not pay the striking workers. He added that the company is waiting for the labor court to confirm that the strike is illegal in order to ask for the protection of the Civil Guard and to study the possibility of dismissing some workers, particularly the leaders of the strike.

Munoz said that the situation is calm in the Standard Fruit plantations in La Estrella Valley. He added that normal work is being carried out in the Rio Frio, Guapiles and Siquires plantations. Munoz said that it is hoped that the workers of those plantations will not join the strike promoted by the communist labor leaders and that the strike only harms the workers because they do not get paid.

Golfito Calm

PA151628 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] Relative calm returned to Golfito at 0900 after some 6 hours of disturbances during which stores and government offices were closed in the area where the Costa Rican Electricity Institute and the national bank offices are located. However, there is great expectation in the town regarding the events that could follow this morning's violence. Only about 20 workers wanted to or were able to return to work in the shops. The majority continued (?on strike).

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE CHARGES VIOLATION OF ASYLUM

PA131324 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] Miguel Barzuna, National Progress Party presidential candidate, strongly criticized Foreign Minister Bernd Niehaus for handing over 12 deserters from the Sandinist Army to the Nicaraguan authorities.

In a protest note addressed to Minister Niehaus, Barzuna says that the Costa Rican people are beginning to worry about the constant violation of the right of asylum in our country, a right that was sacred in Costa Rica. The note also says that Niehaus' action violates the spirit of the declaration of human rights and defeats the purpose of the Inter-American Court which was recently established in our country.

According to Barzuna, this is the second time in recent months that Costa Rican authorities have shown total disregard for the right of asylum.

Barzuna notes that about a month ago, the Costa Rican authorities allowed a Nicaraguan Army officer to go into our diplomatic mission in Managua to take out a Cuban doctor who had sought asylum in our embassy. Those actions harm our democratic traditions and the country needs and wants an explanation, Barzuna tells Minister Niehaus.

Foreign Minister's Rebuttal

PA131325 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Statement by Foreign Minister Bernd Niehaus to unidentified Radio Reloj reporter on 12 August 1980 in San Jose--recorded]

[Text] This morning I received a note from Miguel Barzuna, member of the National Progress Party, who protests the handing over of Nicaraguan citizens to Nicaragua. This is what really happened:

A total of nine Nicaraguan citizens were arrested during the weekend in the northern part of the country. They had no papers on them; they were in the country illegally and therefore, they were sent back to their country according to Costa Rican laws. Any person without papers, who is illegally in our country, whether Nicaraguan, Panamanian or any other nationality, cannot stay in our country. There has been no violation of human rights. We have received no request for asylum. This problem concerns a group of persons without papers remaining in our country which is a violation of our immigration law.

IMMIGRATION DEPORTS NICARAGUANS AS ILLEGAL ALIENS

PA151417 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] Immigration officers' director Rodolfo Quiros Cedeno reported that 12 Nicaraguans were deported yesterday for illegal residence in the country. He explained that Nicaraguan Duane Allen Anderson assaulted and wounded Immigration officer Marco Tulio Corella, for which he will be tried here and later deported.

EL SALVADOR

U.S. DIPLOMAT WOUNDED SLIGHTLY BY GUARDSMEN 13 AUG

PA152215 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 15 Aug 80 pp 2, 44

[Text] Bryan Woo, a U.S. Embassy diplomat, was wounded the night before last by guardsmen who opened fire at the station wagon in which Woo and three other U.S. Embassy officials were traveling.

Ambassador Robert White told foreign correspondents that the incident was due to the carelessness of the diplomats who were still out in the street at about 2300.

According to Ambassador White, Woo was wounded in the heel, but the wound is not serious. The other three were not wounded.

The report says that members of the security forces opened fire at a station wagon at about 2300 at an intersection in San Salvador's downtown area. This probably occurred due to the state of unrest in the country as a result of the wave of violence and crime.

The station wagon had nine bullet holes. Woo was taken immediately to a private clinic where he received medical attention.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 3-DAY GENERAL STRIKE

FDR Report

PA161435 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] The Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] in El Salvador has issued its first report on the general strike. The Christian Democratic-military junta's violent attack on the people in an effort to keep them from freely expressing themselves politically, led to activities of legitimate defense on the 2d day of the nationwide strike.

An initial report from the FDR released today in San Jose notes that on Wednesday, the 1st day of the strike, the coalition of democratic and revolutionary forces felt that the Salvadoran people should be able to express themselves freely in the political arena. The FDR adds that in order to prevent this, the Christian Democratic-military junta took over public transportation and blocked streets in the main towns. It also threatend to dismiss public employees who joined the strike, threatened all citizens with reprisals and, finally, when this failed, chose to massacre, persecute and imprison people.

The front adds that with their false propaganda the authorities tried to project an image of normalcy that is really ficticious because it has not been able to distort the success of the national movement that is repudiating the regime.

The FDR maintains that this stand of political bullying evinces the junta's weakness while its repressive attitudes, set against the results of the strike, give the strike an even more positive balance. The FDR adds that industry has reported a 70 percent rate of absenteeism and that education at all levels has been practically paralyzed. A large number of public employees supported the movement and, although several San Salvador shopowners opened up, they have had few customers. The front also reviewed the developments in the first 2 days of the strike and announced that on Tuesday evening the city's outskirts were illuminated by fireworks, while the first clashes between the regime and the people occurred at the [word indistinct] hospital and in Las Americas neighborhood in San Salvador.

Regarding mass actions, on 13 August buses were burned on the roads to San Miguel and La Libertad, in Santa Ana and in various parts of the capital.

The first barricade, made of paving blocks, was erected in [name indistinct] in the capital.

According to the organization, the people, indignant at the government's maneuver of forcing buses to operate, proceeded to stop buses in Santa Anita, Santa Lucia de Ilopango, (Pisatansingo) and Miramontes, all neighborhoods and suburbs of the capital. Posters were put up in Santa Anita, banners were left in the middle of the streets in Ciudad Delgado, (Vendalvalle) and San Antonio Abad.

Barricades were erected in (Sochitepeque) and similar preparations were undertaken in San Antonio Abad, while new propaganda material was posted in San Martin. Other barricades were erected in Moluca Street, in (El Escalon) neighborhood, and several other buses were left blocking roads in La Rabida and Santa Lucia.

[Word indistinct] bombs reportedly exploded in Mejicanos and other propaganda activities were reported in that populous neighborhood, in Las Palmas and Kennedy neighborhoods (Suscatansingo).

People erected other barricades in Independencia Street and in [name indistinct], other explosions were reported on the detour to [name indistinct], and more buses were burned and left blocking roads in San Jacinto, while revolutionary propaganda was distributed in Ilopango.

On 14 August mass propaganda activities were also carried out in Ayututepeque and more buses were burned in Mejicanos, on 2d or 3d Street West, and in San Jacinto.

The FDR reports that on 12 August electricity was cut off in vast areas of Sonsonate, in the Port of Acajutla in the west, and in San Miguel Department, during the 3 days of the strike.

On Tuesday six national guardsmen were executed at San Salvador's flower clock and their weapons seized.

On Wednesday, 13 August an army truck was ambushed and its soldiers were killed in the street leading from the capital to San Ramon. The Antonio Cuzcatlan mayor's office was blown up with dynamite. Several police informers were executed in front of the maternity hospital. Two armored vehicles were attacked in the Soyapango workers' suburbs and 20 national guardsmen were killed.

The members of a National Guard patrol were attacked in El (Tito) and 25 guardsmen were killed. Eight revolutionaries, members of the Farabundo Marti People's Liberation Forces, died in action.

According to the FDR report, a post in Mejicanos was also attacked and eight policemen were killed in Ciudad Delgado. Twenty soldiers were killed in Ciudad Delgado. Twenty soldiers were killed in Amatepec neighborhood and a military truck was attacked on the road to Suchitoto. The results of this attack have not yet been determined.

The FDR reports that nine national guardsmen were killed in Mejicanos on 14 August when San Salvador's Montreal neighborhood was seized. One (?guerrilla) died in these clashes. A military patrol was ambushed in Monte (Vechio), but the results of this ambush have not yet been determined.

According to observers, all this clearly shows the strength of the people's organizations during the 3-day general strike. It also shows the capacity of the guerrillas, the militias and the neighborhood committees to respond to the repression unleashed by the Christian Democratic-military junta in a vain effort to block the revolutionary process in El Salvador.

Radio Editorial

PA161607 San Salvador La Voz Panamericana in Spanish 0230 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Station editorial]

[Text] We cannot say the national strike was a victory; but we cannot say it failed. At least the nationwide strike on 13, 14 and 15 August helped establish positions. An official report couched in very optimistic terms stated that the situation in the capital was 50-percent normal on the 1st day of the strike; that is, that half the people backed the strike and the other half rejected it. Let us analyze this impartially:

The national strike was planned by the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR], which can hardly be considered extreme leftist. As far as we know, the FDR includes almost all the persons who participated in the 15 October events: 3 members of the revolutionary government junta, more than 30 ministers, secretaries and under secretaries as well as high-ranking officials of the previous administration, dozens of former members of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] itself, the 2 universities and popular groups.

The government and the armed forces were against the strike. That is, it was a political confrontation between the government and a democratic sector of the nation and the popular groups that back it.

Along with the government and armed forces opposing the strike were all the representatives of the right, the self-same persons who opposed Duarte when he won the 1972 elections and who also opposed the national strike called by Duarte himself in support of the legitimate victory that had been snatched from him through fraud. Today, we have on the side of the government those who opposed the 1972 agrarian reform. Backing the government, we have those who opposed the 15 October coup, the National Association of Private Enterprise, the Salvadoran Industrialists Association, the Chamber of Commerce and the Production Chamber, which is made up of supporters of the previous strike.

We honestly think it is difficult to believe these institutions have become revolutionaries from one moment to the next.

Impartially, we have proven two things:

1. As in the times of Romero and Molina, the opposition has not been allowed to express itself.

2. Consequently lies are told, the truth is hidden or loudly exaggerated, without anyone having the right to contradict.

It should also be observed that people were threatened, and a nation that is threatened and pressured cannot be free, and if it is not free it is dead.

Threats came from both sides, the only difference being that some were making threats on television while the others had to endure and accept them without being able to express themselves.

Or are we going to deny there was pressure from businessmen? Are we going to deny that there exists a decree-law which leaves the workers defenseless? This, gentlemen, is the same as threats and pressure. How many of the people who did not go to work did not go because of threats by the right and supported by the government? How many remained home for fear of possible clashes?

In these circumstances, who can say there was support and popular backing?

But mostly, we are anguished by three points that can be deduced from an impartial analysis.

In the forthcoming elections now being announced, if there were opposition parties would the same pressure be applied as in the case of a labor strike?

But there is something even worse. If this strike shows us that the right, the armed forces and the government are united at the moment, it can hardly be said any longer that what is actually occurring in this country is a war between the two extremes--the right and the left--and that the government, the armed forces and the security forces are in the middle because people are still being killed in the ongoing repression, which only proves there is no more respect for life in this country. In many cases the victims were defenseless persons believed to be sympathizers of certain organized groups.

This cruel repression is blamed on the right, which today is fully identified with the government. But the worst thing is that in all their self-congratulating, the members of the junta forgot to mention this cruel repression against our people.

We cannot say the national strike was a failure or a victory for either side.

It simply gave us an idea of what is happening in this country, and we think both sides have enough material to evaluate their future actions.

ACAN-EFE Report

PA160033 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2238 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] San Salvador, 15 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--A general 72-hour strike called by leftist opposition organizations ended here today without achieving the success expected by its promoters, but with an unofficial casualty toll of at least 200 people. At least 24 people were reported dead in the past 24 hours, in addition to 17 others who died Thursday, but whose deaths were reported today.

According to the armed forces' official report: 15 of these latter casualties were peasants allegedly killed early on Thursday by leftist militants in Aguilares, 32 km north of the Salvadoran capital.

In addition to these 15 slain peasants, the official report indicates that 4 "patrolmen" (civilians under the orders of the army's territorial service) died in an ambush laid by leftists against the government forces investigating the peasants' deaths.

This tragic figure raises to about 500 the number of victims of political violence in a little more than 3 weeks, one of the highest figures in the "undeclared civil war" that leftist organizations are waging against the current Salvadoran regime.

If any credit is to be given to the "war bulletins" issued by the leftist clandestine groups, a good many of those 200 casualties in the 3 days of strike were government units.

For instance, the Marxist Peoples Liberation Forces (FPL) announced today in Communique (war bulletin) No 9, which was released to the media, that it had inflicted 77 casualties on the army and the security forces during the 3 days of the unsuccessful national strike. The 77 casualties presumably include both the dead and injured among the government's units.

Those figures have not been confirmed by the government, which has reported only the death of one soldier during a battle of approximately 7 hours waged Thursday in various residential zones located in the northwestern part of the Salvadoran capital. The death of eight guerrillas and one civilian passer-by was reported on that occasion. The leftists also claim credit for the killing of at least 20 other government personnel in various clashes held in other parts of the Salvadoran territory.

The general strike promoted by the opposition Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR), nonetheless, might be regarded a failure, since thousands of workers in the capital, the country's nerve center, did not join it.

This failure might represent a serious setback for the aspirations of the FDR, which wants to be regarded as a "belligerent party" in the sociopolitical and economic conflict that has been rocking this Central American country for the past 2 years.

Death Toll: 93

PA161548 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0655 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] San Salvador, 16 Aug (LATIN)--It was officially announced last night that 93 persons have died as a result of clashes during the 3-day strike promoted by the extreme left.

The government has characterized the strike as a failure. The Chamber of Industry and Commerce of El Salvador, which groups the country's private sector, is also of the opinion that the strike failed.

An official report on casualties notes that during the first 2 days 64 persons died. At the conclusion of the strike yesterday another 29 had died either in clashes or assassinated by leftist and rightist extremists, according to reports from military and security sources.

Spokesmen for the private sector affirmed during a news conference last night that the strike was an absolute failure. Asked about financial loses, a spokesman said: "Not a cent was lost because there was no strike. All businesses, industries, stores, markets, restaurants and transport services functioned normally." However, spokesmen for the productive alliance and the Salvadoran Association of Industries stated that losses as a result of violence were large but refused to give details.

During these incidents groups of the extreme left set buses on fire, blocked traffic and blew up two power pylons. This blacked out the capital and two cities in the interior during the first day. Meanwhile, tanks and patrols today continued to watch the downtown areas of the capital and other cities. A military spokesman said the patrols will continue over the next few days.

An army spokesman announced last night that four members of the Farabundo Marti Popular Liberation Forces [FPL] will face trial on charges of subversion. He noted that the four have confessed to participating in clashes, assaults and other guerrilla operations.

The FPL and other leftist groups make up the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR], which is waging a violent campaign to overthrow the government junta. The FDR called the strike to demand an end to the official repression that has been criticized, the lifting of martial law and the release of political prisoners.

In a communique last night the FPL stated that as a result of the incidents during the first (2) days of the strike, the security corps suffered 59 casualties.

Archbishop's Comments

PA172149 Paris AFP in Spanish 1857 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Text] San Salvador, 17 Aug (AFP)--The archbishop of San Salvador, Msgr Arturo Rivera, said in his homily today that the 72-hour nationwide strike called by the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] served to measure the mood of the people because those who promoted it and the government both exerted pressure to impose their positions.

The archbishop said: The Salvadoran people did not support the strike because of the pressure the leftist groups wanted to exert on them. However, he added, the official sectors also threatened those who wanted to support the strike.

The Sunday homily, a tradition created by murdered archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero, continues to attract the attention of the Salvadorans because the church is using it to review the events of the week.

Monsignor Rivera charged that the army went too far in its measures to fight the leftist groups when it used planes and helicopter gunships against the town or San Antonio los Ranchos, where several persons were killed by machinegun fire. Similar operations were carried out by the air force on the outskirts of Aguilares. Both towns are in the country's northern region.

The death toll is unknown, but it is believed that approximately 300 persons died during the 3 days of the strike as a result basically of repressive actions by the army and the air force.

The archbishop also criticized the killing of Eduardo Guirola, an industrialist executed by the Popular Liberation Forces, [FPL] which had been holding him since May. Guirola apparently was assassinated because his family could not pay the ransom demanded by the FPL.

Monsignor Rivera also called for the release of two other kidnapped persons: Archibald Gardner Dunn, ambassador of South Africa, and Victor Keilhauer, an industrialist, the FPL has been holding these two men for many months.

The archbishop also asked the government not to assume it has won a victory as a result of the failure of the strike but to make an appeal to peace.

Meanwhile the FDR published a communique here noting that the strike was a success because the enemy had to use force to check it.

AFP View of Strike

PA171658 Paris AFP in Spanish 1301 GMT 17 Aug

[Text] San Salvador, 16 Aug (AFP)--In bulletins they released here today, the Popular Liberation Forces (FPL) claim that the leftist groups inflicted 150 casualties on the Salvadoran armed forces during the 3-day general strike.

The army has not released any military casualty figures but an average of not more than four notices of deaths of soldiers, guardsmen and policemen are being published daily in the newspapers.

According to figures released by the army, the number of guerrillas killed was almost 300. A military source said the army had dealt severe blows to the leftist groups. It is believed, however, that several of the victims may have been ordinary citizens killed during the clashes, in which even planes and armed helicopters took part.

Following the strike, there is speculation here about the future plans of the Salvadoran leftwing. It is felt that although the strike did not paralyze labor activities in the country, it did contribute to a heightening of tensions and a growing feeling of insecurity in El Salvador.

The Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR) may call a meeting next week to make public its evaluation of the strike. It is believed here, however, that the military-Christian Democratic junta may have come out strengthened from this test.

The industrial sectors have availed themselves of the opportunity to underscore that the Salvadoran workers are not affiliated with the left and reject violence.

The government junta has also tried to take advantage of the situation. The San Salvador dailies have published photographs of the civilian and military members of the junta being carried by people on their shoulders near the markets in the capital to try to show the people's support for the government.

It has been learned that the government will schedule a news conference for next week to evaluate the situation in the country and to announce plans. It will also hold working meetings with several sectors of the population.

Observers here note that the leftist groups will have to take further action to maintain an active presence among the people or face being overwhelmed by the armed forces. This is the political side of the situation, but the damage caused by the strike is a different matter.

In this case the toll has been several cities left without potable water or power by the acts of sabotage, hundreds of people dead and further disarray in the economy. This poses new challenges to the government junta, which is trying to become a viable option in El Salvador at a time when it has not yet been able to develop a tight grip on power following the military coup that ousted Gen Carlos Humberto Romero.

Failure--Opportunity for Regime

PA172343 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1830 GMT 17 Aug 80

[By Mauro Espinoza Fernandez]

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 17 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--At the end of the not-too-successful general strike called by the Salvadoran leftwing, the leftists as well as the government are claiming a "success" in implementation of actions aimed at promoting it or neutralizing it, as the case may be.

The failure of the strike is an opportunity for the present regime to demonstrate its centrism, a characteristic that is more theory than practice.

Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano, member of the Salvadoran junta, has told ACAN-EFE that "The moment has come to strike the rightwing, and the failure of the strike is a great opportunity to curb the armed actions of the leftist groups, truly showing that the government is acting with impartiality." However, Majano did not know or did not define when this attack to disband the cladestine rightist groups will start.

In any case, it is not probable that the people will notice the need to fight the ultrarightist organizations. For years they have been led to consider the "communists" their only enemies. The rightwing in any case does not exist and is not a real threat despite the thousands of people killed.

With the communications media basically at the service of conservative--not to say rightist--sectors, everything seems to indicate that they will be used to emphasize the killings by the leftwing while ignoring the actions of the rightist groups.

ARMY DENIES CLEARING SAN SALVADOR CITY DISTRICTS

PA180017 Paris AFP in Spanish 2118 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 17 Aug (AFP)--The Salvadoran defense minister, Col Jose Guillermo Garcia, denied today that the army was ordering the evacuation of some districts in San Salvador because of the possibility of new armed clashes with guerrillas. This is false, the colonel said, referring to a report circulating after irregulars and troops waged bitter battles in some of San Salvador's districts during the 72-hour strike that ended Friday.

For the first time the guerrillas proved themselves capable of confronting the army in the capital, compelling the troops to use helicopters and attack aircraft which caused casualties not only among the rebels but also among the people.

This operation was condemned by San Salvador's bishop, Msgr Arturo Rivera, who said today in his homily that the army had committed abuses.

Colonel Garcia also referred to what he called a series of negative rumors spread by vested interests to discredit the government and asked the people to pay no heed to them. He added that the army will continue its vigilance to guarantee order in the country and said security agents have been ordered to act with prudence.

FDR LEADER INTERVIEWED BY AFP IN ECUADOR

PA170239 Paris AFP in Spanish 1527 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] Quito, 16 Aug (AFP)--Jose Rodriguez, mass corrdinator of the Salvadoran Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR], who is currently in this city, informed AFP that the Salvadoran peoples struggle has good possibilities for success.

Rodriguez, who attended the constituent meeting of the Latin American Human Rights Association and the Permanent Conference of the Latin American Political Parties (COPPAL) held this week, was accompanied by Guillermo Ungo, leader of the National Revolutionary Movement [MNR] and former member of the Salvadoran government junta, and Francisco Diaz of the FDR.

Rodriguez said that the Salvadoran situation at the end of the 3-day strike was excellent. He said the situation was excellent because all the Salvadoran people have joined the struggle against the military-Christian Democratic junta.

He added that the people's struggle has ample possibilities for triumph, if we, the Salvadorans are left alone to decide our own fate and to obtain real independence to fully exercise our soverignty.

He said that it was regrettable that many of our companeros have died and will die, but unfortunately, he added, this is the cost of all revolutions.

Rodriguez attended a meeting Thursday night in which several hundred Ecuadoreans participated, mostly university students, who expressed their solidarity with the revolutionary struggles of El Salvador and Bolivia. This meeting was also attended by Bolivian Vice President Elect Jaime Paz.

The meeting was held in the old city hall, and $4,000 was raised for the Salvadoran struggle, $2,00 for Bolivia and $1,000 for Chile. The money was obtained by auctioning off works of Ecuadorean painters.

Jose Rodriguez also said that his country's revolutionary movement receives material aid from most of the countries in the world with the exception of the eastern countries with which no contact has been made.

He emphatically said that he did not protest the death of those fallen in combat. What he protested was the massacre of children, old people and women as well as the permanent violation of human rights by the military junta which kills and tortures.

The Salvadoran representative protested the death of two newsmen in El Salvador. One was a Salvadoran and the other a Mexican, Ignacio Rodriguez Terrazas, UNO MAS UNO correspondent killed while on the job.

With regard to a possible U.S. intervention in El Salvador, Rodriguez told AFP that they fear this possibility because the social cost would be huge.

We are sure, he said, that American and world solidarity will keep the United States from doing this madness.

ARMY REPORTEDLY BOMBS AGUILARES REGION

PA162241 San Salvador LA VOZ PANAMERICANA in Spanish 0200 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] The army has been bombing the Aguilares region today using planes, helicopters and light planes. It is an indiscriminate attack against the civilian population which lasted from 2130 to 2230. The results of the bombing are not known yet. It is feared that this attack is a reprisal against certain actions that were carried out by leftist groups and also a way to frighten the people in the area who have suffered from the many military operations, murders and massacres that the army has carried out throughout the years. The people in Aguilares are scared and are demanding an immediate stop to the bombings and military operations.

GUATEMALA

AGRICULTURE MINISTER TO ATTEND FAO MEETING IN HAVANA

PA141245 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0017 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 13 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--Guatemalan Agriculture Minister Edgar Ponciano announced today that he will travel to Havana to participate in an FAO meeting.

There are neither diplomatic relations between the Guatemalan and Cuban Governments nor trade between the two countries. Ponciano says he wants to hear the international information on the production and supply of basic grains that will be available at this FAO meeting. The agrarian reform topic will be discussed at this meeting, which is slated for 1-5 September.

Announcing his participation in this international agricultural forum, the Guatemalan minister said that the agrarian policies implemented in other countries are of interest to Guatemala.

GOVERNMENT INCREASES OWNERSHIP OF OIL PRODUCTION

PA160409 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2016 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 15 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--The Guatemalan Government will own 55 percent of the petroleum extracted by foreign companies operating in the country.

This was established by the new petroleum legislation recently imposed here. In some cases the state will own 75 percent of the production. Foreign companies, mainly North American, have found petroleum deposits in the northern Guatemalan provinces close to Mexico. The exploitation stage has begun in this region. The new petroleum legislation replaces regulations which said that the Guatemalan state would own 51 percent of the extracted petroleum.

POLICE REPORT 21 PEOPLE KILLED OVER WEEKEND

PA172230 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1938 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 17 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--Police reported here today that 21 people were shot to death in Guatemala this weekend. Of these, 14 were killed in the towns of Democracia, Siquinala and Tiquisate in the southern province of Escuintla, while the other 10 were killed in the capital. According to the police report, some of the bodies showed signs of torture and coups de grace. Police investigators were today trying to identify the corpses and their killers. The latter apparently belong to the Death Squad.

Two of the victims were found inside the Dorsely store in the capital. Apparently they were caught trying to rob it.

HONDURAS

PRESIDENTIAL PRESS OFFICE ANNOUNCES NEW CABINET

PA151327 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Official bulletin read by Presidential Press Secretary German Allan Padgett--live]

[Text] The Presidential Press Secretariat hereby announces that Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia's cabinet has been formed as follows: Secretary of state for:

Government and Justice	Oscar Mejia Arellano
Foreign Affairs	Col Cesar Elvir Sierra
Defense and Public Security	Col Mario Flores Theresin
Public Education	Prof Rafael Pineda Ponce
Finance and Public Credit	Valentin Mendoza
Economy and Commerce	Ruben T. Mondragon
Communications, Public Works and Transport	Fabio Ivan Casco
Public Health	Dr Juan Andonie Fernandez
Labor and Social Welfare	Aristides Mejia Castro
Natural Resources	Rodrigo Castillo
Culture and Tourism	Armando Alvarez Martinez
Executive Secretary of the Superior Economic Planning Council	Efrain Reconco Murillo
Executive Director of the National Institute	Edgardo Zuniga (Robelo)

Later on, the presidential press secretary will announce the day and time that the secreataries of state will be sworn in before the president, and consequently, the exact moment they will assume their respective offices. The appointment of the under secretaries will be announced in another communique.

TERRORIST GROUP SEIZES OAS OFFICE; HOLDS CHILEANS

PA151709 Paris AFP in Spanish 1631 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 15 Aug (AFP)--It was reported here that eight hooded men, claiming to be members of a new political organization, today occupied the OAS office here, and are holding two Chilean colonels hostage. The men, members of a previously unknown group, the People's Revolutionary Union (Union Revolucionaria del Pueblo) (URP), delivered a communique demanding that the Honduran Armed Forces maintain absolute neutrality with respect to the genocide being carried out by the Salvadoran Army against the people. They also demanded that the Honduran Government decree a broad and unconditional amnesty for all political prisoners.

The only people inside the OAS office when the occupation took place were the Chilean officers, believed to be members of the OAS observation commission stationed on the disputed Honduran-Salvadoran border, and administrative personnel. It was reported that the OAS representative in Honduras, Dominican Ulises Pichardo, had not arrived at his office yet.

Terrorists' Communique

PA151955 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1853 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 15 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--The members of the Honduran People's Revolutionary Union [URP] who occupied the OAS offices today issued a communique of solidarity with the Salvadoran leftist struggle.

Ulises Pichardo, OAS director in Honduras, asked ACAN-EFE to disseminate the communique as it was one of the demands to negotiate the evacuation of the OAS offices. There are 12 persons inside the offices but the occupiers said that these persons are not hostages, and they even released a pregnant woman.

The URP communique, addressed "To the People of Honduras and the World," states: The URP, a fighting revolutionary organization of the Honduran people, has seized the OAS offices to demand the following:

1. That the Honduran Army not participate or cooperate with the Salvadoran National Guard and Army against the people of El Salvador.

2. That neutrality be truly in effect.

3. That the Salvadorans who enter our territory fleeing the indiscriminate action of the government forces headed by the military-Christian Democratic junta be given refugee status.

In addition we demand the following for the Salvadoran people:

1. Respect for human fights and investigations of violations of these rights.

2. A stop to genocidal repression.

3. The turnover of the university and respect for the country's scientific and cultural patrimony and the right to education.

4. The release of Raul Baires Quintero, information secretary of the People's Revolutionary Bloc (BPR); Carlos Gonzalez, organization secretary for the 21 June National Association of Salvadoran Educators; Antonio Morales Carbonell, member of the People's Liberation Forces; Osman Morales of the BPR; Anibal Calles, leader of the People's Liberation Movement; Mario Antonio Magana of the BPR; Patricia Morales and the other political prisoners and missing persons.

5. Lifting of the state of siege.

We also demand:

1. That all governments and peoples of the world recognize the state of belligerency and that the Unified Revolutionary Directorate (DRU), the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses and the Revolutionary Democratic Front be recognized as a belligerent force.

2. That the international organizations issue declarations against the Christian Democratic junta and its military apparatus, the oligarchy and imperialism and that they condemn the genocide.

3. That the Salvadoran people's right to self-determination be recognized.

The URP issues the following appeal for:

1. Militant solidarity with the Salvadoran people.

2. Progressive and revolutionary forces' issuance of declarations in favor of the Salvadoran people.

3. The officers, noncommissioned officers and soldiers not to stain their hands with the blood of the brother people of El Salvador and not to participate in the genocidal actions which U.S. imperialism promotes through the most reactionary and recalcitrant sectors of the Honduran armed forces.

We demand a broad amnesty for Hondurans who have been arbitrarily accused and who are imprisoned in the country's jails.

The communique ends with the place and date of issue and the slogan "the power is in the street, URP national directorate."

Promise to Leave

PA160025 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2307 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 15 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--The group of Honduran People's Revolutionary Union [URP] terrorists who today occupied the OAS offices, will leave at noon tomorrow. The group will leave in OAS cars,and the terrorists will be taken to the National Autonomous University of Honduras (UNAH).

A negotiating commission was appointed which consists of personnel from the Mexican Embassy, UNAH Rector Juan Almendares and Prof Tomas Nativi, a known activist of the Honduran Communist Party. This commission obtained the fulfillment of the URP's demands that the OAS offices be vacated and the Honduran police be kept from intervening.

At a 30-minute news conference held today it was revealed that the OAS takeover was named "A Star Is Born." It was also said that the occupation was made to reveal to the Honduran people and to the journalists the URP's struggle and political platform. The written and spoken news media had demanded fees for the publication of the platform and then had even refused to publish it for a fee.

The hostages being held in the OAS office are Ulises Pichardo, OAS director in Honduras, several South American officials whose nationalities, names and ranks were not revealed and Honduran civilians who work there or were visiting. The terrorists released Telma Castillo because she is in an advanced state of pregnancy.

Ulises Pichardo and terrorist leaders identified as Hugo and Carlos said that they are all together and that there are no hostages here. [as received]

Second URP Communique

PA160327 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Twelve members of the People's Revolutionary Union [URP] today occupied the OAS offices in Tegucigalpa and are currently holding two lieutenant colonels of the Chilean Army as hostages. This station contacted today the OAS office in Tegucigalpa, where an URP member read a [word indistinct] communique:

[Begin recording]

Communique No 2

The URP, a combative organization of the Honduran people, at this time notifies the Honduran people and the world in general of the following:

1. Operation "A Star Is Born," which includes the seizure of the OAS office by an URP command, has been completely successful because of the following: The demands that were included in our first communique will be divulged at both the national and international level.

Also, the negotiations conducted inside these offices with OAS representatives have so far prevented the intervention of the repressive bodies of the state.

We have managed to cover the first three stages [words indistinct] communique, news conference and the negotiation of [words indistinct] led by university rector Dr Juan Almendares, the Mexican ambassador and Professor Tomas Nativi.

Finally, we would like to state clearly that if at the time of evacuating this OAS office, the repressive bodies should intervene violently, we will not hesitate to implement the Quiche plan.

Fatherland or death. Power is in the streets.

URP National Directorate [end recording]

Asked about the charges that military advisers from the Argentine dictatorship are in the Honduran Armed Forces, the URP member responded:

[Begin recording] Yes, it has been charged that there is a Major (Cabrera) and four underlings. Also, Argentine professors at the university have been harassed. On 31 July, a university professor was expelled after returning from a Guatemalan tour. Then it was confirmed that Argentine military advisers are present at the Honduran-Salvadoran border. [Words indistinct] that revolutionary Salvadoran people. [end recording]

This was a direct telephone link with the OAS office in Tegucigalpa, where we listened to one of the URP members currently occupying that office.

End of Occupation

PA161918 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1846 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 16 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--The OAS office in Tegucigalpa, where a leftist group was holding 13 persons hostage since yesterday, was abandoned by the group today. The members of the People's Revolutionary Union [URP] left the OAS office in two vehicles supplied by the organization.

They were accompanied by an unidentified member of the Mexican Embassy staff, Juan Almendarez, the rector of the National Autonomous University of Honduras, Prof Tomas Nativi, who is a communist, OAS Director in Honduras, Ulises Pichardo, who is Dominican and Chilean Lt Col Carlos Cornejo Escobar. The group departed for the university campus, 8 km east of Tegucigalpa, where they mingled with students.

The URP explained that the purpose of the occupation was to make their political position and their solidarity with the leftists of El Salvador known to the Honduran people and to the world.

The occupation lasted more than 24 hours. The commandos left at 1030 (1630 GMT) and arrived at the university at 1100 (1700 GMT).

Colonel Cornejo has said he admires the intelligent and efficient way Ulises Pichardo managed the situation and the negotiations with the leftists. Pichardo noted that neither he nor his personnel were threatened by the URP militants.

Pichardo insists that he never saw "the boys" in possession of a pistol and much less of a machinegun. However, when the URP militants took over the OAS they had said they were prepared to do anything.

FUR CHARGES OF ARGENTINE AID CALLED 'RIDICULOUS'

PA161448 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 2145 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Excerpt] Presidential Press Secretary German Allan Padgett has refuted the charges of the Revolutionary University Force [FUR] which recently told a news conference that Argentine officers were training paramilitary groups in our country. He said that neither the government nor the armed forces have any knowledge of such training activities.

The press secretary also said that until such time as the FUR provides positive proof, such charges can only be considered as electoral rhetoric. He pointed out that charges of this kind must be backed with facts. Everything the FUR has said is a lie because no proof has been offered, added the press secretary, calling the whole thing ridiculous.

IMMIGRATION REFUTES MEDIA ON SALVADORAN REFUGEE FIGURE

PA141753 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] Only 3000 Salvadoran citizens have sought refuge in Honduras, Col Leonel Gutierrez Minera, director general of population and migratory policy, has said, thus refuting media reports which yield the figure of 10,000 Salvadoran refugees.

The official said that immigration officials in that region have effective control over the entry of the Salvadorans, who have been settled in Guarita and La Virtud in Lempira, where there are 1,500, and in La Estancia, La Paz, which has a similar number. Upon entering Honduras, each Salvadoran citizen receives an identification card and treatment similar to that accorded Nicaraguans when they found it difficult to live in their country.

Finally, Colonel Gutierrez noted that the office under his command is studying the possibility of increasing the immigration personnel in that zone to guarantee a more effective control over it.

NICARAGUA

COSTA RICAN PRESIDENT ARRIVES IN MONIMBO

PA171939 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1718 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Text] Monimbo, Nicaragua, 17 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio arrived today in this neighborhood of Masaya that is considered the cradle of insurrection and rebellion in Nicaragua. The Costa Rican chief of state arrived in the company of the members of the Nicaraguan junta of national reconstruction, Comdr Daniel Ortega, Dr Sergio Ramirez, Dr Rafael Cordova Rivas, Dr Arturo Cruz and Moises Hassan.

Nicaraguan Interior Minister Comdr Tomas Borge and Comdr Eden Pastora Gomez, the famous Commander Cero who is now deputy defense minister and national commander of the Nicaraguan militias, walked along with the chiefs of government of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, who were making their way among the throng in the Magdalena plaza of this neighborhood. The chiefs of state and the Sandinist commanders arrived at 1030 (1630 GMT). The Costa Rican president was accompanied by a large number of newsmen from his country. He came to participate in the ceremony for the coronation of "Our Lady of Assumption," patron saint of the city of Masaya. Representatives of the Nicaraguan Catholic hierarchy, including Msgr Miguel Obando y Bravo, archbishop of Managua, and the papal nuncio to Nicaragua, Msgr Pietro Sambi, were present.

When the people of Monimbo became aware of the presence of President Carazo, they hoisted a red balloon as a welcome sign for the Costa Rican chief of state.

Religious Event

PA172251 Panama City Acan in Spanish 1916 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Monimbo, Nicaragua, 17 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio called here today for "God and faith" to unite the people of Costa Rica and Nicaragua "on a common path."

Carazo arrived in this Indian neighborhood in Masaya, 30 km east of Managua, to participate in the official and religious events to celebrate the crowning of Our Lady of the Assumption. The events were held at the Magdalena Church in Monimbo, considered the birthplace of the insurrection and of Nicaraguan militancy, with the participation of the five members of the Nicaraguan junta of the Government of National Reconstruction.

Also present were Sandinist commanders, including Interior Minister Tomas Borge and Eden Pastora Gomez, the famous "Commander Cero," deputy defense minister and national commander of the militia.

The Costa Rican president said that "we must all have in our hearts and spirits the solemn and firm commitment that as long as each one of us prays and kneels before God, we will be lifting our spirits and struggling so that justice will be that which God wants to prevail on this earth."

Daniel Ortega, member of the reconstruction junta, spoke after Carazo. The Nicaraguan leader said he was glad to be standing beside Carazo and Managua Archbishop Obando y Bravo, noting that this was possible after justice had been achieved in Nicaragua. He praised those who practice true Christianity and who reject the Christianity that blessed Somoza in the past and did not oppose the exploiters and murderers.

"The Nicaraguan revolution was possible because we had a Christianity such as that of Gasper Garcia Laviana (a Spanish guerrilla priest) who shed his blood on Nicaraguan soil," he said. "We are happy to see that this event is possible today. We want to stress, as we have said before, that we will worship the virgin as long as we have Sandinism," Ortega noted as the people applauded.

BELIZEAN MINISTERS, STUDENTS TO VISIT

PA151605 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] A delegation of Belizean students is scheduled to come to Nicaragua to obtain firsthand knowledge about the Nicaraguan revolutionary process and the experience gained through the nationwide literacy drive.

Education Minister Carlos Tunnerman has reported that a delegation of 65 Belizean students is slated to arrive in our country on 17 August to learn about the revolutionary process first hand. These youths, at high school level, were invited by the Education Ministry because Belizean Prime Minister George Price said during his 19 July visit to Nicaragua that he wished young Belizean students to come to our country to observe its revolutionary process. The 65 students will be accompanied by Belizean Education Minister Said Musa and Belizean Health Minister Assad Shoman.

A delegation of [Nicaraguan] Education Ministry officials will travel to Belize Sunday morning on a special LANICA flight to escort the Belizean companeros.

The students will attend the events of 23 August [presumably ceremonies to wind up first stage of literacy crusade] and visit various places in our country, returning to Belize on 24 August.

MINISTER WHEELOCK URGES MILITIA TO CRUSH COUNTERREVOLUTION

PA142200 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 8 Aug 80 pp 1, 12

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Jaime Wheelock, agricultural development minister, has said that the people organized in the Sandinist People's Militia (MPS) are capable of firmly crushing all outbreaks of counterrevolution. Commander Wheelock made this statement at the closing of the ceremony honoring the most outstanding EPS members who work in the various enterprises of the Agricultural Development Ministry (MIDA).

He added that although at the beginning the revolution was generous, from now on "we will be inflexible and we will harshly punish those who cooperate with those criminals who, full of hatred, want to harm our process."

Referring to the MPS, he said that it was the historic role of being at the vanguard in this phase of the revolution in which the external and internal reaction are launching desperate criminal attacks against everything that strengthens and deepens our revolution.

The commander reported that institutions, individuals and activities related to the Nicaraguan Agrarian Reform Institute (INRA) have been the favorite targets of reaction in recent days. He mentioned the cattle rustling in the Palo Grande Ranch in Chinandega, where counterrevolutionaries have taken the last heads of cattle.

He added that armed bands attacked Complex No 1 and Las Sorpresas on Monday and that they attacked Complex No 3 and Los Alpes the day before yesterday, wounding the administrator and stealing several articles from the State Production Unit [UPE]. Those bands also attacked the La Estrella UPE in Matagalpa yesterday. Also on the day before yesterday, those groups attacked an INRA jeep in Jinotega where they had planned to kill Francisco Franco, in charge of the Jinotega regional office. He was not injured in the attack.

The commander warned landowners who think they are defending their property by helping those bandits are mistaken, "because in Nicaragua, it is the revolutionary state which guarantees the defense of the people's interests." He indicated that every last inch of land will be confiscated from those found involved in those acts of banditry and "we will not hesitate to apply revolutionary justice against them."

He urged the MPS to assume their true role since it will be not only the Sandinist People's Army which will confront those bands but the people in arms who will completely destroy those criminals. The MPS of the MIDA held a military parade for Commanders Wheelock and Eden Pastora during the ceremony in honor of the most outstanding militiamen.

INTERIOR VICE MINISTER REFERS TO PROBLEM OF 'DELINQUENCY'

PA141914 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Excerpt] In the past 4 months over 5,000 crimes have been committed in Managua and over 50 policemen have been murdered in 10 months as a result of the delinquency inherited from Somozism. Our police force is trying to combat this, while having to decide what is more important: the honor of some persons captured without cause, or the cleanup of a city left totally without records, police technology or policemen, and with a high rate of delinquency. In the past three operations, the Sandinist police in Managua arrested 607 persons, of which 90 percent have already been released.

On this matter, Cmdr Luis Carrion, interior vice minister, said that most of these persons were released for lack of evidence. Their freedom, however, does not necessarily mean they are innocent. These operations resulted in a protest by some elements and organizations who felt directly affected. The causes for these operations, however, are summarized as follows:

Preparations were being made for the first anniversary of the victory of the revolution and the attendance of many world leaders, which had a serious impact on the enemies of the revolution. Therefore, it was necessary to prevent as much as possible any criminal and counterrevolutionary activity designed to boycott the rejoicing of our people. As a result of the situation following the victory of our revolution, our people have faced an unusual rate of delinquency, which is, in fact, one of the highest in Latin America.

The people demanded a stop to this wave of crimes; therefore, it was necessary to take action. The mere fact that on 19 July everybody left their homes to attend the massive celebration was one of the motives that prompted the operations.

Another factor that led to these operations was the lack of police experience in Nicaragua, except that obtained after 1 year of struggle. To speak of police principles is something new in Nicaragua. We still lack the proper police organization to guarantee maximum efficiency of our police functions.

The police have as their prime objectives the elimination of repressive attitudes. Therefore, other techniques requiring great experience are necessary in the campaign against delinquency.

Our police force has a low cultural level, with 20 percent of its members being illiterates. Therefore, it is necessary to raise the cultural level of the police forces. We must recognize our errors, said Commander Carrion in a report to the State Council. These experiences, the report added, are being evaluated to make the proper corrections.

INTERIOR MINISTRY CREATES SPECIAL AUXILIARY POLICE

PA151759 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Interior Minister Commander Tomas Borge stressed yesterday afternoon during the inauguration of the Interior Ministry Building that this revolution has not applied the death penalty or executed anyone. The only things we have executed are ignorance, the past and corruption, he said.

The building was then inaugurated and blessed by Monsignor Miguel Obando y Bravo. It was named after Comdr Silvio Mayorga, founding member of the Sandinist National Liberation Front killed by the genocidal National Guard in Pancasan.

Immediately after the inauguration it was announced that the Interior Ministry will create a special auxiliary police force to be composed of the most outstanding and responsible citizens in each district. This new police corps will fight crime in conjunction with the professional police, who continue upholding their tradition of fighting against all bribery, blackmail, and capitulation.

THREE MORE HIJACKINGS OCCUR FOR TOTAL OF SIX

First Plane Departs

PA161538 Paris AFP in Spanish 1506 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] Havana, 16 Aug (AFP)--The Eastern Airlines 727 hijacked from Florida to Cuba this morning left at 1045 with its 44 passengers after the hijackers surrendered to authorities, it was officially learned at the airport. According to latest reports, it is not known how many people hijacked the plane, but they used gasoline-filled bottles and threatened to set the plane on fire if the pilot did not take them to Cuba.

Second Plane Leaves

PA160323 Paris AFP in Spanish 0313 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Text] Havana, 16 Aug (AFP)--It was learned from diplomatic sources here that the Republic Airlines DC-9 that was hijacked to Cuba as it was flying from Miami to Orlando tonight took off from Havana at 2200 [words indistinct]. Some 106 passengers were aboard the plane hijacked by four air pirates who turned themselves over to the Cuban authorities after the plane landed in this capital.

Third Plane Returns to U.S.

PA170359 Paris AFP in Spanish 0346 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Text] Havana, 16 Aug (AFP)--The third aircraft hijacked to Cuba today, a Delta Airlines Tristar with 157 passengers and 8 crewmen aboard, left Havana tonight at 2320 (0320 GMT Sunday), it was officially learned at the Havana airport. The hijacker surrendered to the Cuban police when the airplane landed. The aircraft was on a regular flight between Puerto Rico and Los Angeles with a stop in Miami, Florida.

COMMENTARY ATTACKS REAGAN, CARTER; SEES NO CHOICE AT POLLS

FL151843 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Revolutionary Armed Forces and Interior Ministry Combatants Political Information Program Commentary]

[Text] On 26 July, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro warned the world of the reactionary and dangerous nature of the political program followed by the U.S. Republican Party with its presidential candidate, former movie actor Ronald Reagan. After outlining aspects of what the Republicans are planning to do if they win the presidential elections in November, Fidel indicated that their plans could not be gloomier and that what is at stake is not an election in the United States but the fate of mankind, the future of the world, war and peace.

That platform must be denounced, said our commander in chief, it is necessary that world public opinion be aware of it and that it react to such a political program.

The former Hollywood movie actor Ronald Reagan is an ultrareactionary who is not in any way different from that presidential hopeful Barry Goldwater, who treatened to drop atomic bombs on Vietnam if he were to take the reins of the White House. To have an idea of who Reagan is, it is enough to say that he called the SALT II treaty for the nonproliferation of offensive strategic weapons a bad agreement. A few months ago, he said: When we show the Soviet leaders that we are determined to compete, the arms control negotiations will again have a chance.

Actually, the ideas of the Yankee Republican Party presidential candidate are based on developing and achieving military supremacy over the USSR. Then, when he believes that he is ready to impose blackmail, he would move from positions of strength to his so-called peace negotiations.

What does the Republican clique plan to do to achieve these objectives? Well, to revive the Yankee (?supremacy) policy, to build urgently the MX Intercontinental missile, to produce in record time the B-1 strategic bomber and cruise missiles of all types, to deploy intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe and to produce the neutron bomb.

Not without reason TIME magazine recently commented: Many experts have been convinced for a long time that by electing Reagan as their candidate, the Republicans will repeat Goldwater's suicidal campaign.

When Goldwater ran for president in 1964, he carried out his electoral campaign under the slogan that extremism is not a defect. Undoubtedly, the political platform of the Republican clique indicates that the basis of the party's future action is extremism and an adventurous concept of how to handle international problems.

Reagan has as his partner on his ticket--in other words, vice presidential candidate--none other than George Bush, the former CIA director in the times of Richard Nixon [as heard] and Gerald Ford. Regarding the SALT II treaty, Bush also said it was bad and that it should be revised and corrected because he cannot conceive of the United States entering into commitments with the USSR as an equal. This indicates that should it win the elections, the Republican team will be headed by two persons who forecast nothing good for mankind, and, as part of the latter, for the American people themselves.

Actually, the U.S. voters are at a crossroads in these elections requiring them to announce themselves either for the incumbent Democratic Party President James Carter or for his Republican opponent, and both present a gloomy panorama of incalculable dangers. Carter is already known--an incompetent man who has not fulfilled his electoral promises, foolish in political matters and submissive to the militaristic and most reactionary circles of the United States. The other option, even worse and of gloomier proportions, is Ronald Reagan.

U.S. PURPORTEDLY PLANNING INTERVENTION IN EL SALVADOR

FL161243 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0500 GMT 16 Aug 80

["Spotlight on Latin America" commentary]

[Text] It has often been said, and with reason, that the U.S. militarization of Puerto Rico has turned that Caribbean island into a U.S. imperialistic stronghold from which to attack the Latin American peoples. The Puerto Rican people, in solidarity with their brothers and sisters on the continent, are the first to repudiate the U.S. military bases in their territory aimed against the sovereignty and freedom of the countries in the area.

The Puerto Rican people's struggle against the U.S. Navy's presence on the island municipality of Vieques demonstrates how they are valiantly confronting the Pentagon's strategy for the region. For its part, the Salvadoran Archbishopric's legal aid office charged that it is precisely in Vieques where a military intervention is being prepared against El Salvador with the use of Costa Rican, Venezuelan and Colombian troops.

(Roberto Cuellar), legal aid office adviser, said that he has irrefutable proof that the U.S. is preparing a 200,000-man intervention force in Vieques.

Everything makes us believe, he added, that the U.S. is forming an alleged peacekeeping army to intervene in El Salvador, a country which is being submerged in a bloodbath by the Christian Democratic military junta.

We have reports and photos, (Cuellar) said, proving that this army is training in Vieques. He added that at present it does not suit the U.S. to intervene directly in El Salvador and for that reason it is using Venezuelan, Costa Rican and Colombian troops.

Besides the training going on in Vieques, there is other evidence of the veracity of (Roberto Cuellar's) claims--in the first place, the U.S.' open political, economic and military aid to the Salvadoran regime. This was confirmed in San Salvador recently by U.S. Under Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs William Bowdler.

Everyone knows that the Venezuelan Government is collaborating in all fields with the genocidal Salvadoran regime. It is said that Venezuelan military experts are collaborating with the unlimited repression in El Salvador which so far this year has cost the lives of 4,000 people.

For his part, Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo publicly expressed his unconditional support for the Salvadoran junta when he met recently in San Jose with Salvadoran Christian Democratic Government member Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich.

The Salvadoran legal aid office adviser charged that the Colombian Government seems to have joined the Latin American forces which, in collusion with Washington, are working against the aspirations of the Salvadoran people.

Though they have not been mentioned, it could well be recalled that the Guatemalan, Honduran and Chilean regimes support the executioners of the Salvadoran people to a greater of lesser degree.

It is the duty of the people of these countries to stop the imperialist plans for preventing the triumph of the Salvadoran patriots. It is the duty of all the peoples of our America to increase solidarity with their Salvadoran brothers and sisters who day after day are victoriously fighting for the right to freedom, democracy and social progress.

SUPPORT FOR WESTERN SAHARA RENEWED AT UN

FL151219 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1119 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] Cuba has renewed its support for the Western Sahara's people and their movement of national liberation--the Polisario Front--in the struggle they are waging against Morocco's military occupation. Miguel Alvarez Sanchez, Cuban representative to the UN Special Decolonization Committee, declared that the Western Saharan people's right to be free and sovereign is something that no one can dispute.

Alvarez Sanchez also pointed out the international support and prestige that the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic enjoys and added it has already been recognized by more than 40 countries. The Cuban delegate referred to the decisions adopted in favor of Western Sahara's indpendence by UN forums, the Organization of African Unity and the sixth nonaligned countries summit conference held in Havana last year.

MIJNALS APPOINTED MILITARY COUNCIL CHAIRMAN

FL131335 Georgetown Guyana CHRONICLE in English 6 Aug 80 p 8

[Text] Charles Mijnals, a 31-year old sergeant is the new chairman of the Suriname National Military Council (NMC). His appointment was announced yesterday in Paramaribo. The new deputy chairman is Sergeant Hardoprajino, 29.

Sergeant Mijnals, the only original member of the NMC, succeeds Sergeant-Major Badressein Sithal who, along with two others Sergeant Ramon Abrahams and Sergeant Stanley Joeman, resigned last week.

Abrahams has been promoted to first lieutenant with special responsiblity for the military police.

Sergeant Hardoprajino was named to the NMC two months after the February 25 coup, following the resignation of Corporal Reuben Braff.

FORMER PRIME MINISTER HENCK ARRON ARRESTED

PA150437 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0407 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] The Hague, 15 Aug (EFE)--Henck Arron, who was prime minister of Suriname before the "seargents' coup" on 25 February 1980, was arrested today by the military regime which took over in this former Netherlands colony in South America

According to a Suriname news agency report received in The Hague, Arron was arrested together with two former presidents of the National Military Council, B. Sital and C. Mijnals, in addition to D. Joeman, former member of the military council.

The coup, which was led by Chin-A-Sen, removed Prime Minister Arron from power and he is now accused--together with the others who were arrested--of having connections with foreign extreme leftist organizations.

According to unofficial Netherlands sources, these arrests are the beginning of a political purge to consolidate Chin-A-Sen's regime.

NEW CABINET MINISTER APPOINTMENTS ANNOUNCED

FL161205 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0500 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] The official radio station in Suriname reported that Prime Minister Henk Chin-A-Sen has replaced Johan Ferrier as president. Ferrier was ousted Thursday.

It was also announced that (Andre R. Hackmat), a lawyer, will take over the foreign relations, justice, army and police portfolios, while another lawyer, (N.J.B. Chenen), will become minister of finance and economic affairs. Meanwhile, the international airport in the capital is still closed and telephone communication is difficult. A state of emergency was declared earlier in the week when the army and the National Military Council took power.

URUGUAY

FOREIGN MINISTRY EXPLAINS ISRAEL EMBASSY MOVE

PY151835 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] Uruguay has withdrawn its embassy from Jerusalem because it feared that its remaining there might be interpreted as tacit approval of the measures of annexation taken regarding territories which have been taken by force.

This is the explanation given in the communique released last night by our country's Foreign Ministry. The communique adds that such a situation would not be consistent with the traditional Uruguayan position of impartiality on the Middle East problem nor would it be in accordance with the faithful and strict observance of the nation's principles in foreign policy.

In the official communique, the Foreign Ministry states that Uruguay feels that a special status should be granted to Jerusalem because of its character as a holy city for three great religions, but it makes clear that this in no way changes the very cordial relations linking Uruguay with the state of Israel and the desire of the former to continue maintaining and strengthening the bonds of deep and traditional friendship with the latter, and that the defense of its legitimate rights has guided and will always guide the conduct of the republic in foreign relations.

The communique further observes that Uruguay always supported the creation of the state of Israel and states that the Middle East problem is a threat to world peace. It adds that world peace can only be ensured through dialogue and negotiations based on respect for the rights of all the parties involved.

MEXICO

GOVERNMENT NOT TO CONDUCT PROBE OF NEWSMAN'S DEATH

PA151730 Paris AFP in Spanish 0220 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] Mexico City, 14 Aug (AFP)--It was learned today that the Mexican Government rejected the possibility of investigating on its own the killing of Mexican newsman Ignacio Rodriguez, which occurred in El Salvador last week.

The Foreign Secretariat learned through the press about the Salvadoran Government's intention of asking Mexico to conduct its own investigations.

In commenting on the report, the Foreign Secretariat announced that it would not participate in an alleged investigation, but stipulated that so far it had not received any official document from the Salvadoran Government junta on this.

The Mexican Foreign Secretariat reiterated the government stand revealed early this week demanding that the Salvadoran Government conduct a thorough investigation of the case and punish those responsible for it.

Moreover, the Foreign Secretariat reported that no decision had been made regarding the demands that Mexico break relations with the Salvadoran regime which have been stemming from political parties, unions and popular organizations in Mexico.